

# *The* AMERICAN LEGION *Weekly*

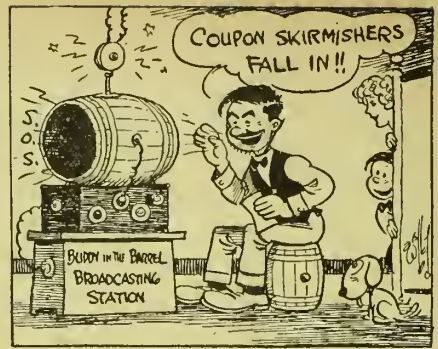
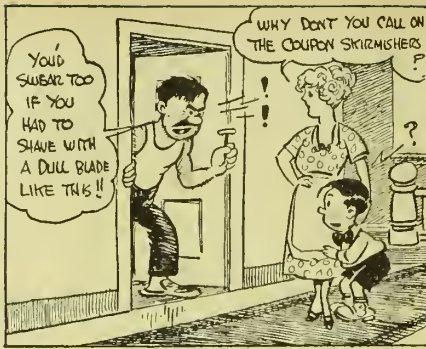
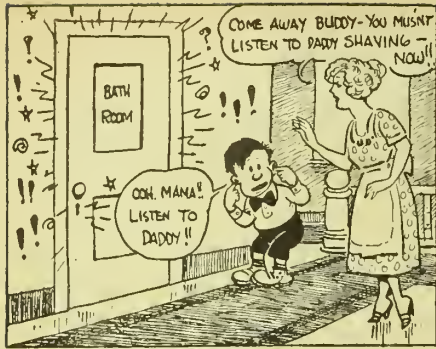
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# A Dull Blade Bringeth Wrath

If you've tuned in lately on Station BinB, you'll know that the old Hogshead Hero has been in deeper trouble than a buck on guard duty caught rolling the celluloid chips with inhabitants of the guardhouse.

Buddy has got to face the inspection officials along Main Street with bristles on the skin the coats loved to touch.

Here's why. The safety razor blades Buddy possesses are duller than his old can opener. He's got to go over his countenance more times than the ex-dog-robber went over the colonel's spirals with a brush.

When the Co-operating Comrade goes into the bathroom to struggle with the whisker market, Mrs. Buddy promptly lowers the windows and blinds and stuffs the ears of little Buddy with cotton. She knows the elder Buddy will get as chesty as when he bossed a road detail, as soon as the hard-boiled whiskers start getting unruly.

Yes, Buddy has no sharpener for his safety blades. About the only thing Buddy can cut with his present supply of blades is the lather on his face.

Are the Coupon Skirmishers going to be at ease while Buddy does bayonet exercises with his razor blade and accomplishes no more than a rook at the regimental officer's tent in quest of an o. d. cuspidor?

Use the kupe and help Buddy to rate a good shave. Don't let the Old Boy suffer every morning.

What make of blade sharpeners should be advertised in our Weekly?

To the Advertising Manager  
627 West 43d Street, New York  
I would like to see the following make of blade sharpener advertised in our Weekly:

Give reasons

This coupon is for all Legionnaires and Auxiliary Members to fill out. But if you are a dealer or salesman, please check.....dealer.....  
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Name.....

Address.....

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<b>BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS</b>	
VVVVAmerican Pub. Co.....	14
Dorrence & Co.....	
VVVNelson Doubleday.....	Back Cover
<b>BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES</b>	
VVAkron Lamp Co.....	26
American Floor Surfacing, Mch Co.....	
VVVVAmerican Products Co.....	
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Premier Mfg. Co.....	20
VSanta Fe Railway.....	20
VJ. B. Simpson, Inc.....	21
VVVVStandard Food & Fur Co.....	
Three More Notions.....	26
M. H. Tyler Mfg. Co.....	20
VWashing Tailoring Co.....	20
Wolverine Climax Co.....	25
<b>FIREARMS</b>	
Marble Arms & Mfg. Co.....	16
J. Stevens Arms Co.....	
<b>FOOD PRODUCTS</b>	
VVVVThe Genesee Pure Food Co.....	
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VVVHartman Furniture Co.....	
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"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium, with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support of our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

<b>JEWELRY, INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS</b>	
VVVVAmerican Legion Emblem Division.....	26
VVVFlour City Ornamental Iron Co.....	
R. M. Glover Mfg. Co.....	23
VVVJB. Gutter & Sons.....	
Ingersoll Watch Co.....	
VJ. M. Lyon & Co.....	
VVVVJedding & Co.....	
VVVVSanta Fe Watch.....	
R. F. Simmons Company.....	
Sterling Diamond & Watch.....	11
Studebaker Watch Co.....	20
VVVVW. W. Sweet, Inc.....	
<b>MEDICINAL</b>	
VHayer Tablets of Aspirin.....	
VMustelco Co.....	
<b>MEN'S WEAR</b>	
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<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	
VVAmerican Chiclet Co.....	
VVD. W. Beach, Mgr.....	20
VVCole & Co.....	
VHolograph Products Corp.....	
The Gelpy Mfg. Co.....	26
VVVH. Clay Glover.....	22
Marble Arms & Mfg. Co.....	
VPhiladelphia Key Co.....	
Thompson-Barlow Co.....	
J. L. Whiting—J. J. Adams.....	
<b>MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS</b>	
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# of ADVERTISERS

our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY." OF THE SAME THING TO THE SALESMAN OR READER FROM WHOM YOU BUY THEIR PRODUCTS.

<b>PATENT ATTORNEYS</b>	
★LACEY & LACEY.....	26
E. E. Slevin, Jr.....	25
<b>RADIO</b>	
Babson Bros.....	19
<b>SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION</b>	
VVAmerican School.....	23
VBliss Electrical School.....	23
Coyne Electrical School.....	
★FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.....	14
VVAlexander Hamilton Institute.....	
VVVVLaSalle Extension University.....	26
VVVVPatterson Civil Service School.....	26
VVVVStandard Business Training Institute.....	22
VVVVF. W. Tammlyn.....	14
VVVUniversity of Applied Science.....	
Washington School of Cartooning.....	
<b>SMOKERS' NEEDS</b>	
VVVVAmerican Tobacco Co.....	
VVVVHiggett & Myers Tobacco Co.....	25
<b>SOFT DRINKS</b>	
VVCoca Cola.....	
<b>SPORTS AND RECREATION</b>	
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.....	
VVVHarley-Davidson Motor Co.....	
VVVHendee Mfg. Co.....	
VVVMead Cycle Co.....	
<b>STATIONERY</b>	
Paramount Paper Co.....	
Post Printing Service.....	
Rand Company.....	26
<b>TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH</b>	
VVVVAmerican Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	
<b>TOILET NECESSITIES</b>	
Forhan Co.....	
A. S. Hinds Co.....	
VVVVThe Peppodent Co.....	23
VVJ. B. Williams Co.....	
<b>TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION</b>	
Furness Bermuda Line.....	
Hawaii Tourist Bureau.....	20
VVVU. S. Shipping Board.....	24
<b>TYPEWRITERS</b>	
Remington Typewriter Co.....	

LET'S PATRONIZE  
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Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

THEY  
ADVERTISE  
LET'S  
PATRONIZE



# The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

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AUGUST 17, 1923

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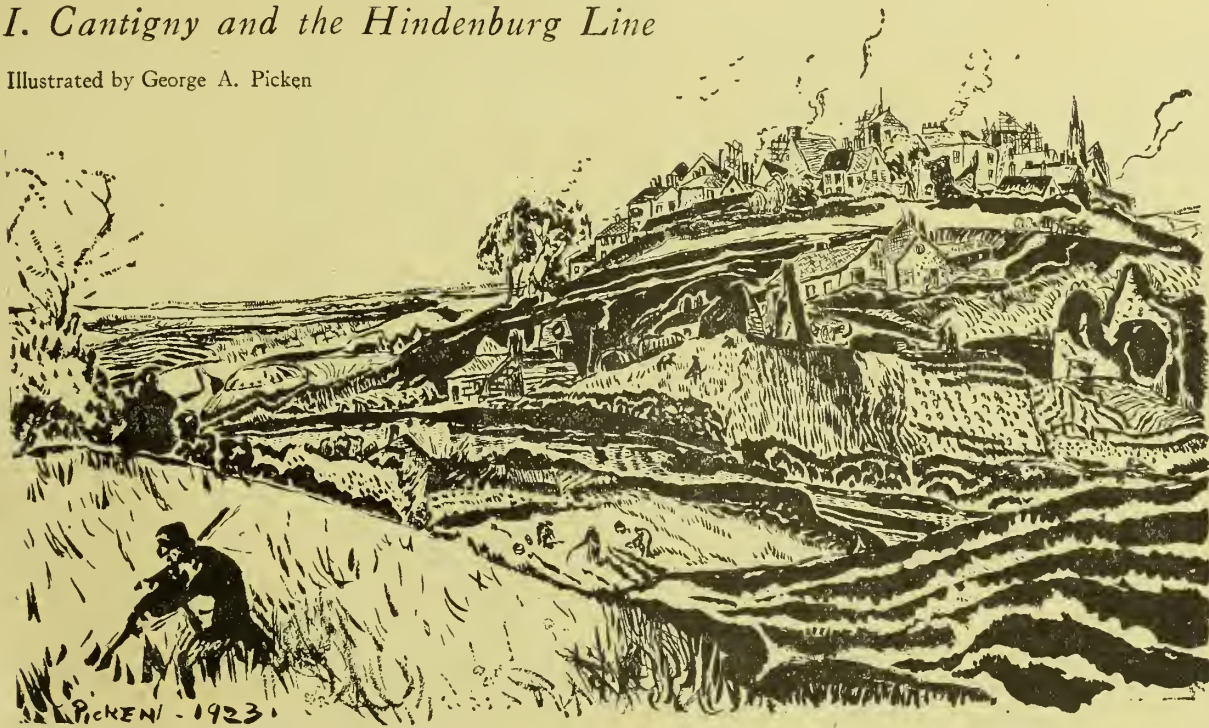
PAGE 3

## On the Trail of the Fighting Yanks

By Frederick Palmer

### I. Cantigny and the Hindenburg Line

Illustrated by George A. Picken



Montdidier. "... On the hill slivers of ruined walls were still standing in some places beside new brick houses already completed"

**W**HAT! To Cantigny by way of Montdidier! Man, you'll have to go straight through the Boche lines!" I exclaimed to the veteran who provided the car and said that the best way to go to Cantigny from Paris was by way of Montdidier.

"Say, where's your gas mask and tin hat? Did you check out at the Provost Marshal's office in the Hotel St. Anne?" he asked, humoring my illusion.

"No. But I saw a nice old tourist lady standing in the doorway and reading a guidebook without a single M. P. in sight to remind her she was out of uniform," I replied.

"Wake up!" he concluded "Haven't you heard that the war has been over for five years?"

More than five years since Château-Thierry! Almost five years since I had turned my back on the mire and deso-

lation of the Argonne under its mantle of chilling mist!

I was going over the battlefields again to see how they look today. Though I had a rickety old war-vintage American car I did not feel poor beside that war profiteer who remarked, without alighting from his limousine, at sight of the Argonne cemetery, "So that's where they're buried. Each one has a white cross, eh?"

He could see only what was before his eyes today, and he had no more imagination than a lobster. He had never been in uniform; he may never indulge in the veteran's weakness for fighting the war over again.

No wonder that I, who had seen twenty-five of our divisions in action at one time or another, peopled the landscape with the straining effort of our Army from ports to front line. So will you when you visit the scenes of your

labors in France. And you will realize as you have not realized before, and as you will increasingly realize, what a stupendous adventure it was.

Where the rubberneck wagons ply the roads today you will be picturing, as I was, columns of men, trucks, guns and ambulances. Where the tourist listens to the guide's story of what happened in a second-hand account you will be thinking in terms of first-hand experience of terrific realities.

My plan was not to follow the tourist route, but to swing around from Paris through Cantigny, north to the Hindenburg Line, and thence, over the fields where Americans fought, to Château-Thierry, the Argonne and St. Mihiel. On this route Montdidier, high up on a hill on the river's bank, was the first town which had been in the heat of the battle zone. It did not get its shell-bath until 1918, but was then badly smashed.



Old army huts in which glass windows had been set, and improvised houses of all kinds, with little gardens in front of them, clustered around the base of the hill; and, on the hill, slivers of ruined walls were still standing in some places beside new brick houses already completed, new houses half way up, with bricklayers busy on the scaffoldings, and houses whose foundations had just been laid. Piles of old brick and new bricks and new doors and window casings and mortar beds clogged the streets. Former army trucks were taking away the old material and bringing the new. That's what former army trucks are for these days.

The first thing in a ruined town was shelter for the returning population. Then requisitions by property holders on the government for appropriations to pay the cost of reparations. Then material with which to make a start; then labor, which was imported from Italy and Spain.

Well, you know how hard the Army worked to bring up the guns and stores and to build the trenches and dugouts. Work, work, work, has been the story for five years in repairing the damages as it was in the four years that it took to make them. Enterprise had its reward in every town for the storekeeper who was the first to open his new store.

**B**YOND Montdidier, facing the direction of the American advance, I came into pleasant farming country. No sign that there had ever been a war until I saw bundles of barbed wire in a ditch where they had been rolled after harvesting them from the fields. It was German wire, I knew by its location. But those dimples in the earth under

the young wheat? They showed tell-tale pebbles of the chalky bed under the soil which you see everywhere in this part of France in reclaimed battle ground. And that was all that was left of the shellholes that our guns made in their pounding of the German front line.

Stop the car! Get out and go back to that mingling of gray and bronze which has caught the eye in passing. It was the first American marker I had seen, and standing where the American advance rested when its objectives were gained. An obelisk of granite! Rising out of the apex an eagle with wings folded into the stone! "Killed in Action" on a bronze plate above the list of the men who fell. On one of the posts of the railing around the shaft a peasant had hung a German helmet which he had ploughed up.

What a story that shaft tells! As tourists do not come this way, the only Americans who will see it, as in the case of so many divisional markers, are the friends and relatives who want to see where the men of the division fought. But that shaft is made to last. It will be there long after the children of the children of Cantigny are dead to remind future generations in this remote and quiet part of France that the American doughboy was once there.

A turn of the road shows a cluster of huts and a group of new houses—Cantigny itself. Such is the picture of all farming villages in the devastated regions—a miniature of the towns.

None of the people whom I met in the village had seen the Americans in this region. All were refugees or away fighting with the French Army. This is practically true of all villages that our men took. But back of the battle

zone where the people were allowed to remain you will easily locate the houses in which you were billeted and probably find your old hosts at home.

Madame's son, or husband, who was away with the French Army, will add his welcome to hers. That child of five with whom you played is now ten, and the girl of ten is a young woman. You will recognize the familiar landmarks past which you marched on your way up to the thunder of the guns in the distance, if not the dugout that you helped to build or the trench that you helped to take.

**S**O completely has the industry of the peasant won his war after the war that looking away from the village across the fields only the blackened skeletons of shell-slashed trees in the woods and the ruins of a church on the sky line tell of the ravages of war upon the landscape. Work, work, work has achieved this marvel as it won the war.

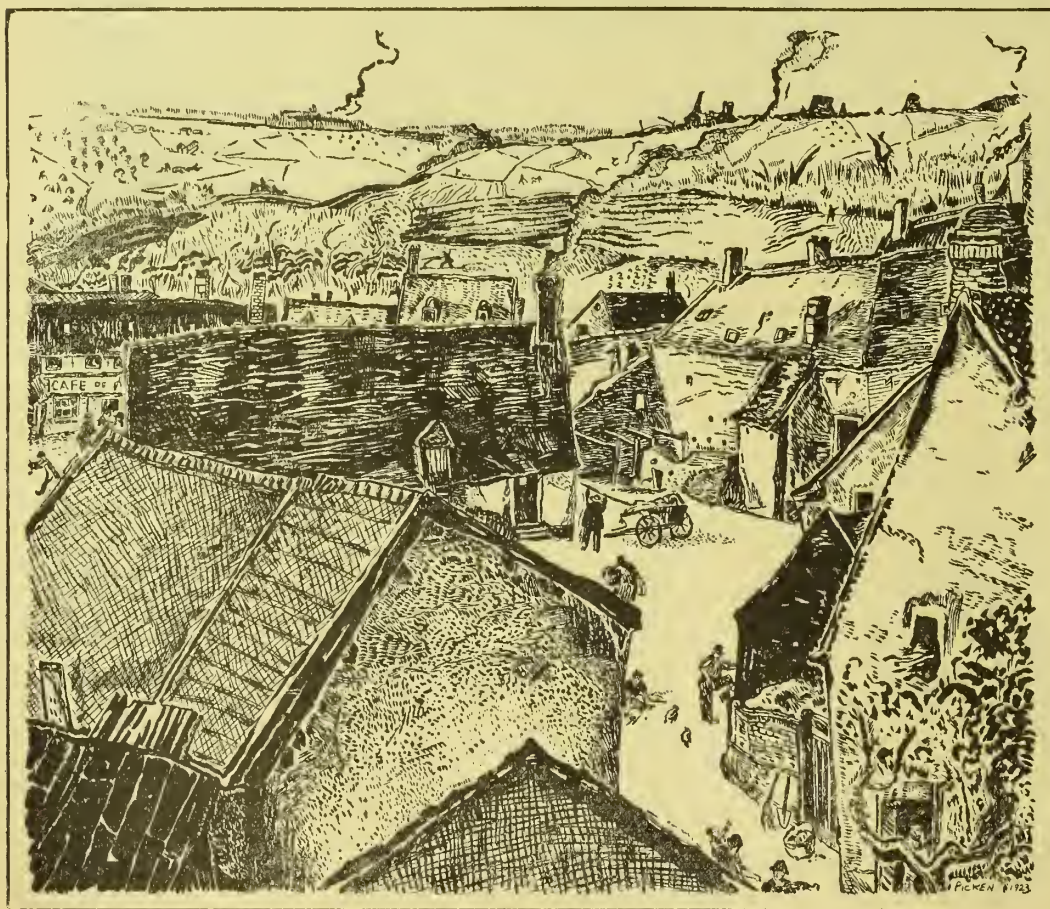
However, the campaign was brief around Cantigny. There was not a long siege. What of the old Somme battlefields? Here our 27th and 30th went through the Hindenburg Line and some of our other divisions had their first trench experience. Beyond Albert, which is as busily rebuilding as Montdidier, the villages had not only been smashed but pestled with shellfire in that long struggle back and forth between British and Germans. Even here new houses were going up on the site of the old. Through the gravelly white chalk wheat was sprouting in the fields that had been so thoroughly shell-churned.

Veterans of the 27th and 30th will remember marching through Péronne,

which was pounded again and again until there was hardly a billet left in the place. Quite good accommodations there, now. You can go to the moving pictures and buy goods from Paris in the new shops on the square, which have more elaborate show windows than before the war.

And veterans will remember, too, marching for miles through that desolate Somme-Cambrai area of a choppy sea of shell craters—no house standing, no shelter except army huts—between the old front line and the approaches to the Hindenburg Line. In places where the soil is poor it is still unredeemed and overgrown with weeds, but all the barbed wire and every bit of equipment have

(Con. on page 21)



A corner of Cantigny, today "a cluster of huts and a group of new houses." Outside the town only the skeletons of shell-slashed trees and an occasional ruined church remind one of the war



# A Hundred Years *from* Now

By Charles P. Steinmetz

ONE hundred years ago! Consider the world in 1823 and you find yourself wondering how its people managed to live and be happy. They had none of the facilities for speed of transport and communication, for rapid quantity production, for convenience, for comfort or for education, that we of today accept as indispensable concomitants of life itself. The telephone, the typewriter, the electric light, the multifarious machinery of industry, the automobile, electrically driven trains, electric power, then non-existent, are today objects of such everyday knowledge and employment that we rarely think of them as once unknown. Even the airplane, wireless telegraphy and telephony, and the radio have joined the ranks of the commonplace. They are wonderful to us only when we construct an image of the world without them a brief century ago. One hundred years hence!

What, then, will our children's children be thinking of the helpless human race in the year 1923? One thing seems certain to me. They will not be less astonished in contemplating our primitive degree of civilization than are we in reflecting upon the meagre simplicity of life when the steamboat was the marvel of mankind and chattel slavery the basis of the wealth of the wealthy. Indeed, I have no doubt that the transformation to be visualized a hundred years from now will be more complete than the most fanciful among us might conjure.

We are at the threshold of an age far greater in its significance to the mass of humanity than even the hundred years through which we have passed, miraculous as the fruits of those years may seem to have been. No other period in recorded or unrecorded history witnessed such a flowering of man's ingenuity. Inventions and discoveries of practical value to the race were few and far between until the dawn of the nineteenth century. Then, it seemed, the floodgates opened and in rapid succession we acquired the cast iron plow, the cotton gin, the high-pressure steam engine, the screw propeller, the electro-magnet, the telegraph, vulcanized rubber, the sewing-machine, the electric locomotive, the airbrake, celluloid, the quadruplex telegraph, the telephone, the talking machine, the typewriter, the incandescent lamp, the trolley car, the automatic knot-tying harvester machine, electric

The life of every inhabitant of the civilized globe has been affected by the scientific and mechanical achievements of Charles P. Steinmetz. Thirty-one years ago Mr. Steinmetz had to borrow twenty-five dollars to enter

the United States at Ellis Island. Today, recognized as one of the supreme electrical geniuses of the world, he is reputed to draw a salary of \$200,000 a year as chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company

furnace reduction, the transparent photograph film, electric welding, calcium carbide, carborundum, electrolytic alkali production, the motion-picture machine, disk plows, high-speed steel, the airplane, wireless telegraphy—to say nothing of monstrous devices for havoc and destruction in war.

Anyone at all familiar with the processes of industry today knows that inventions for high-speed production, for conservation of human energy and for cost reduction are being added to the list with ever-increasing rapidity.

But there is little point to specula-

tion in this field. No man can tell what revolutionizing discovery or invention may rise on the morrow to change the whole face of industrial life or to cause us to cast some of our hitherto most cherished theories and premises into the discard.

In the particular field with which I am most familiar, that of electricity, the trend of progress is sufficiently well defined to afford a more or less accurate glimpse into the future. And as electricity has come to be, in more respects than any other element within man's grasp, the very life-blood of



Wide World Photos



marching civilization, its own expectations may well be taken as a general index to progress in the next fifty or even one hundred years.

We are beginning to realize what is perhaps the most vital fact concerning electric-power production. That is the absolute necessity of utilizing to the highest degree of efficiency the natural resources which make generation of electricity possible. The day is coming when the coal supply will be no more. Coal was relied upon to produce ten million of the twenty million horse power produced by the electric industry in the United States last year. The other ten million was generated by water power. But only sixteen percent of our water power possibilities have so far been developed. We must develop them all. I look forward a few score years to see every rapid river and creek dammed up for the production of electricity.

Electric power will be at the service of everyone for every need. It will be as common as water is at present and distributed in much the same manner as the city water department to-day delivers a twenty-four-hour supply of water through the faucets in your home. It will be paid for in the same way, on the basis of tax like the water tax of to-day.

Full development of the possibilities of electric power will exercise a widespread and highly gratifying effect upon the community of the future. There will be no furnaces, no steamheating plants, no coal or gas stoves. Electric heating units and electric ranges will replace them, and with these replacements will come vastly different methods of construction and ventilation.

For purposes of economy it will be necessary that new methods of insulation be devised and that the heating system be regenerative to allow the heating to be done without waste. Ventilation will no longer be a question of windows, doorways and electric fans, causing in winter loss of much of the heat produced in furnaces. Electrical development will be accompanied by processes for fresh air induction and bad air exhaustion plus recovery of the heat from the warm house air.

The cellar, now useful principally as the quarters for the furnace, the fuel and the ashes, will in the electrical home be used for a garage or a study or a kitchen where all cooking will be done electrically. Electrical automobiles, bicycles and tricycles will be available to almost anyone, and the electrification of railroads, now in process, will be universal.

A new kind of city will follow in the wake of electrical development. The most desirable of its characteristics will be cleanliness. The smoke from factory chimneys now throwing a constant pall over great industrial communities will disappear. Dirt, dust and smoke will be among the things banned by the com-

munity because they will be unnecessary. The absence of smoke-producing fires and animals for traction labor will make it possible for streets to be beautifully clean; clean, pure air will enable us to make our yards more attractive; evergreen trees, now difficult of growth in cities because of gas, dust and smoke, will be more plentiful.

**B**UT no amount of mechanical inventiveness or scientific progress would be of real importance if unaccompanied by social and economic advancement improving the lot of the toiler and his family, the rank and file of earth's creatures. Here, too, however, I can see a world totally unlike that in which the mass of us live lives of toil and worry to-day.

I have no name for this world of the future. It could be called collectivistic, socialistic or whatever term might be given a civilization governed by the principle that the end of all effort is the greatest possible health and happiness for the greatest possible number of human beings.

Now, in the first place, there is no reason why all of the necessary work of the world in the not distant future should not be performed in four hours of service per day by the rank and file of the world's producing population. And no man should have to work more than two hundred days a year, thus allowing for a beneficial vacation of five months in every twelve.

## Warren Gamaliel Harding

**F**OUR National Commanders of The American Legion held office during the Presidency of Warren Gamaliel Harding. All of them had discussed face to face with him those concerns which are closest to the Legion's heart. Each of them came away from every conference impressed by the kindly dignity of the man to whom America had entrusted her destinies in the difficult aftermath of a world-wracking war and by his unquestioned and unquestioning devotion to her welfare. In his passing America and the world—for his last public utterance, given to the press from his sick room, was a reiterated plea for American participation in an international tribunal for the preservation of peace—lose a stalwart friend the integrity of whose character and the manly charm of whose personality will make his memory a treasured heritage of his country and of humankind. What he said two years ago at the tomb of America's Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery applies literally to himself:

"He died for his country, and greater love hath no man than this. He died unquestioning, uncomplaining, with faith in his heart and hope on his lips, that his country should triumph and its civilization survive. As a typical soldier of this representative democracy he fought and died, believing in the indisputable justice of his country's cause."

When I say necessary work I mean the kind of work that the average person considers unpleasant, such as being posted at a lathe in a factory, a linotype machine in a newspaper composing room, a bench in a shoe shop, a seat on a delivery truck, a typewriter in an office or a counter in a department store—in other words the dull, routine duties of this complex existence. But when I say that the workers will work but four hours a day and two hundred days a year I do not mean that they will be idle non-producers the balance of the time. Leisure will be occupied in productive diversions satisfying the particular instincts of the individual. We will be more collectivistic in the operation of our essential productive life and more individualistic in the pursuit of personal happiness and contentment.

Service in unpleasant and purely machine-like industrial processes will come to be regarded with much the same attitude of patriotic duty as millions of our young men took with them to the vastly more unpleasant discipline, sacrifice and possibility of death in the recent war. Leisure to pursue one's own proclivities in one's own way will be the reward for one's sacrifice of self in the sheerly necessary work of the world.

Do not imagine I am engaging here in an argument in favor of these changes. They need no argument. They will come to pass in spite of all opposition, because they are in the very nature of human progress and as such are inevitable. Your children's children will have a far greater share of the basic essentials of happiness than you have had, and your children's children's children will be even better off. And, of course, the goal will never be fully attained. Always, without end, we shall be striving for something just beyond.

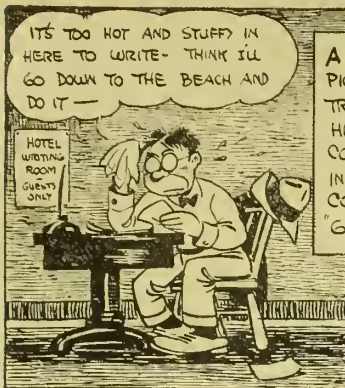
With expansion of leisure time and ever-increasing transportation facilities millions who now live in cities from necessity will spend the major portion of their lives beyond the city, in suburban areas or rural sections. The first natural effect of men's proximity to idle soil-space is the development of an agricultural pursuit. Millions will be raising most, if not all, of the food for their families as a pleasure-giving occupation. Leisure will stimulate educational interests in every conceivable direction and man will become a highly informed and much more intelligent and self-expressive creature than he is in the mass today. Health conservation by physical exercise and greater outdoor life will be substituted for the life-wasting system in which millions are boxed up in cities twelve months out of every year in these times. Leisure, pleasurable exercise, outdoor existence, plus the steady advance of preventive medicine will do much toward lengthening the average span of

(Continued on page 20)



## Blow, Gentle Breezes, Blow

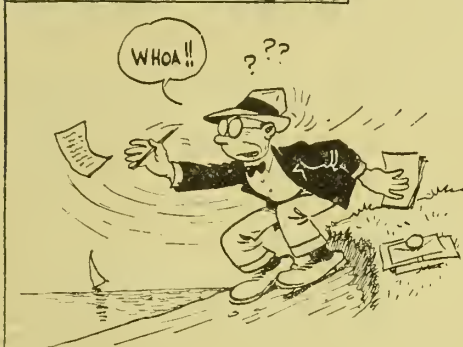
By Wallgren



A VERY MOVING PICTURE OF A MAN TRYING TO ANSWER HIS VACATION CORRESPONDENCE IN THE COOL AND COMFORT OF THE "GREAT OUTDOORS"

THIS SEEMS LIKE A NICE COOL SPOT - OUGHT TO GET LOTS OF BREEZE UP HERE !!

NOTHING LIKE A NICE COOL BREEZE TO GIVE YOU AMBITION -



# EDITORIAL

## *Allied Friendship Endangered—and for No Good Reason*

**F**RANCE has armed the air on a scale that has never before been known or scarcely dreamed of. In a battle above the clouds she could match her strength against that of the world with more than an even chance of coming out on top. She has 140 squadrons of military flying machines and intends to have 220 squadrons by the end of 1925. These planes are not engaged in the transport of mail or the amusement of spectators at county fairs. They are engaged in the preparation for war, which is the business of an army. They are primarily weapons of offense.

France surveys her ruins and says (the Minister of War speaking): "France is tired of being a battlefield, and if possible will carry the war immediately into the enemy's territory."

Colonel Fabry of the Army Commission of the Chamber of Deputies declares:

The time may come when those who must decide whether to refuse or accept, or even anticipate, war will have to bear a heavy responsibility and, because of the very brutality and efficacy of the first blows struck, it is important to give them instead of receiving them.

Hitherto experts have calculated in terms of months and weeks how quickly a nation could put an army in the field. Now Europe nervously eyes France and the experts calculate in terms of hours and minutes how quickly the tri-color can put an army in the air. That is what France is prepared to do. She has planes which carry 75 millimeter cannons, planes which can transport six machine guns and their crews, enormous bombers which carry explosives by the ton. She has fast climbers and planes which are almost noiseless in flight, special fighting ships armored with battleship steel. Actual troopships of the air are under construction.

**J**OHAN BULL surveys this preparation and is greatly distraught. The situation gives Lord Birkenhead, who is sometimes unjust to France, an opportunity to say in the House of Lords:

France could destroy London and almost every center of population [in England] tomorrow without warning if she wished.

Lord Sydenham, less excitable but far more expert on military questions, says a war could

be started and finished by air forces alone. This, he adds significantly, "the French appear to have grasped." So the matter is mulled over by the British cabinet and by the parliament, which has voted an extra \$27,500,000 to enlarge Britain's air armada. Says Prime Minister Baldwin:

British air power must include a home defense force of sufficient strength adequately to prepare us against attack by the strongest air force within striking distance of this country.

The country the British are preparing against is France. They make no bones about it. English strategists urge their country to even greater efforts, pointing out that even by 1926 England will be able to send aloft only 624 battle-machines to meet 1,530 that France will then have on the continent ready for the air.

**I**TALY follows England's lead. After signing the Washington naval limitations pact and cutting her army away down, she unexpectedly announces the creation of a separate air force, with extensive plans for its rapid development into an ever-ready fighting machine. Soviet Russia, too, is providing an air service for its army of 2,000,000. German technicians and German machinery, transported across the border, are doing the work. With characteristic exaggeration Moscow announces 10,000 planes as its goal.

Thus the peace of mind of Europe is disturbed and the peace of Europe and the world truly menaced, to say nothing of the miseries of continued taxation for a foolish purpose. Thus also is much of the good work accomplished by the Washington conference vitiated. The naval armament contest is ended only to give way to a contest of air armaments. The United States cannot stand by and twiddle its thumbs. If these other countries build more planes, so must we. If we do not we are foolish. But if we don't all get together and settle the matter as we did the matter of capital ships of the navy we are more foolish still. Let us have an international conference on the limitation of air armament.

The statesmen who will bring about such a conference will have served their fellow men in an important particular. Their names will live for a long time.



# Just Over *the* Hill: Victory for Adjusted Compensation

By Marquis James

**T**HE Veterans' Adjusted Compensation Bill will become a law during the sixty-eighth session of Congress, which convenes December 6th.

Such is the gist of all informed opinion—friendly opinion predicting, indifferent opinion confirming, hostile opinion conceding, with its fingers crossed. It is also a fact—so this correspondent verily believes, a fact as sure as night follows day and as the sparks fly upward.

That, I perceive, is a fairly iron-clad prognostication, and one pretty difficult to wriggle out of should it misfire. But let it stand. It is the first prognostication of this nature I have ever made in these pages, and this is not due to any previous lack of opportunity or impulse. In times past compensation has had a fighting chance, and better than a fighting chance. There have been moments in the long contest when it seemed as if the Legion had the opposition licked. Yes, so it seemed.

All of the National Commanders of the Legion, the chairmen of the National Legislative Committee and the embattled John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman of that committee, who hasn't let a day in four long years go by without acquitting himself of some worthy thought or deed calculated to advance the compensation cause—these standard-bearers and others your humble correspondent has observed in action since the fray began. He has watched their courses step by step and has accepted their counsel, and acting upon the counsel thus gained has refrained from publishing in these columns words which would have ruined his digestion—because he would have had to eat them later on.

Early in 1920 I was talking to Mr. D'Olier, then National Commander, about a piece for the *Weekly* on adjusted compensation. Mr. D'Olier was putting up a fight in the face of tremendous odds and personal risks. Wall Street interests, surprised that a man of D'Olier's wealth and business associations should be leading a fight that the Street was determined to defeat, asked Mr. D'Olier to resign. The Commander refused, and that refusal cost Mr. D'Olier what would be a fortune to some of us. I didn't see how a fight like this could lose. I wanted to enlighten the world to that effect. The Commander assured me about like this:

"Let's establish a Legion precedent. Let's always produce a little more than we promise. It will take time for the idea to sink in that

that is the Legion's way of doing, but it will be time profitably invested. Write about the inherent fairness and justice of adjusted compensation, write confidently of the assurance that the country will appreciate this in time and that all the power and influence of the minority which opposes us will be overthrown in the end by force of popular opinion. Definite predictions often do more harm than good. Let the other side do the predicting at present. We'll saw wood and promise as little as possible and deliver as much as possible. That is the best way to go about this adjusted compensation fight, and it is the best way to build up confidence in the Legion, without which the fight can never be won."

## The Hopeless Fight of 1920

**M**R. D'OLIER was certain the Adjusted Compensation Bill would pass—some day. He said so, but he didn't undertake to name the day. I don't believe he had any real hope of putting it through in his administration. He has never told me this, and he hasn't made the statement to anyone else that I know of. But no man knew better than Mr. D'Olier the real nature and the real strength and resource of the opposition. I think Mr. D'Olier saw the situation almost as clearly then as many of us, looking backward, see it now. The 1920 fight was hopeless of a speedy victory. But it was a fight that had to be made with determination. Otherwise adjusted compensation would not be a certainty today.

Every other National Commander has believed the bill would pass—nothing could stop it—but they haven't said when, though MacNider came within an ace of putting it through. It is now possible to say when. The bill will pass both houses of the next Congress—it has done that before—and it will become a law, either with or without the signature of the Executive, or despite a Presidential veto such as last year deferred the victory.

Three years ago the case in favor of adjusted compensation was complete. It was a debt that was owing those who

undertook all of the personal hazards as well as most of the economic sacrifices of war; a debt acknowledged; a debt that should be paid; a debt that could be paid; a debt whose payment would strengthen, not weaken, the economic fibre of the country. That was the Legion's case in 1920 when victory was remote. That is the Legion's case in 1923 when victory is at hand—nothing added and nothing taken away.

The opposition started out organized, rich and powerful; the Legion, just hatched, imperfectly organized, started out broke and powerful only in the indisputable correctness of its position. Three years have seen the might of the opposition dwindle and shift its ground, though able to hang on and attain its ends by the timely exercise of its own peculiar strategy. Meantime the Legion has gained and grown and prospered, deriving its strength from the support of the people, who, with an innate sense of fairness, in overwhelming numbers have declared for compensation every time they have had a chance to speak. Thus the inevitable has happened.

The inevitable, indeed, but I have no right to use that word without interpolating a credit-line in favor of Jack Taylor. Two years ago Taylor was engaged in his usual occupation of expounding the compensation question. "Gentlemen," he said, "this is inevitable legislation." Those words, "inevitable legislation"—they had a convincing ring. They have become tolerably well known in Washington. They have become a battle cry. Time and time and time again they have been dinned into the ears of the President, the Congress, the Legion and the public. Inevitable legislation. Inevitable legislation. I think if any time during the past two years the doctors had trepanned Taylor's skull they would have found those words graven upon his brain in letters an inch tall. The phrase spread. Its truth was inescapable. It defied contradiction. Inevitable legislation became another way of saying adjusted compensation. It invaded the Senate and the House, and now the world knows that adjusted compensation is inevitable legislation. This is demonstrable by mathematics.

Last year the Legion's bill passed the house by a vote of 333 to 70. It passed the Senate by 43 to 26. President Harding vetoed it. To enact a law over the President's veto requires a two-thirds' majority of the members voting in each branch of the National Legislature. The opinion  
(Con. on page 22)

*THE Adjusted Compensation Bill, a goal of Legion legislative effort since 1920, will become law in the next session of Congress. The measure may be vetoed or it may not. If it is vetoed it will be passed over the veto by a majority of at least twelve in the Senate. In any event, the enactment of the bill is a certainty. Mr. James of the Weekly staff makes this prediction without any qualification whatsoever.*



## How the Legion Spirit of Service Met the Test in the Kansas-Oklahoma Flood Zone



When Winfield, Kansas, became the Venice of America, the local Legion put on its hip boots and proved its value to the community

A FLOOD swept up from the Little Arkansas River over the town of Winfield, Kansas, in the darkness of a June night. While the waters roared past houses in which hundreds of persons were trapped, and in a downpour of rain, automobiles were driven through the streets in the unflooded section and buglers sounded assembly calls. By midnight more than fifty Legionnaires were engaged in dangerous rescue work and the headquarters of Winfield Post was sending out squad after squad as calls for help reached the post by telephone.

Patrols were organized with boats and autos. Refugees were quartered and given food in the Legion hall for forty-eight hours after the water had gone down. The light plant being flooded and the town being in darkness several days, the Legion rescuers turned special policemen after the first danger had passed. The photograph shows some of the Legion workers in action while the water was shoulder-deep.

At Wichita, Kansas, Legionnaires also did rescue work and, by the use of sandbags, preserved dikes.

In Arkansas City, Kansas, and in Tulsa,

Oklahoma, cities separated by many miles of winding river, Legionnaires won the undying gratitude of their communities by what they did when the river brought calamity. In Arkansas City, one fourth flooded when the ordinarily placid river surged suddenly high above its banks, people left their homes at the last minute and watched with horrified eyes their savings of a lifetime vanish in ruin and wreckage. But with the Legion's help not a flood victim went hungry or without a comfortable bed.

Hundreds of homes were inundated, many to the ridge poles, and the receding waters left them almost uninhabitable. Great factory buildings and packing houses constructed of concrete were undermined and wrecked when the swift waters cut new channels under their foundations. Bridges were swept away. Oil refineries were engulfed and breaking tanks poured into the flood thick streams of oil which coated everything it touched and completed the utter ruin of household furniture which the waters began.

At Arkansas City the Legion warned householders of the oncoming flood and

then acted as part of the military force established to guard the city from pillagers. A National Guard unit of Kansas, stationed in the town, was caught short-handed. The Legion reinforcements prevented the situation from getting beyond control.

At Tulsa the loss of life and property was mostly among poorer people who had built their homes on low-lying cheap land. Between Tulsa and Sand Springs there had sprung up on the banks of the Arkansas River a community six miles long and only a few blocks wide, its homes clustering thickly along a paved highway and interurban line. In spite of early warnings of the flood, the residents did not begin to leave their homes until water began mounting above the foundations. In this emergency all the members of Joe Carson Post of the Legion and of Voiture No. 185, Forty and Eight, formed a relief expedition. The first task was the rescuing of householders who had failed to heed the government warnings. Legionnaires used boats to bring scores to safety and then carried them in automobiles to concentration camps. After the need for rescue work had passed the Legionnaires acted as guards in the flooded districts. Facing back and forth in mud and filthy water, they were on duty three days and nights.

In the aftermath of the flood in Arkansas City, Shelton Beaty Post of the Legion considered it would have to cancel a Chautauqua entertainment which had been arranged because of the uncertainty which attended the disaster. The Redpath-Horner Chautauqua generously volunteered to relieve the Legionnaires on the committee from any financial responsibility under the contract and then put on the program without obligation, contributing all receipts to the fund for relief work.

### Privacy Assured for the Legion's New G. H. Q. at Indianapolis

PRACTICAL difficulties encountered in the effort to design the Indiana World War Memorial at Indianapolis so that it would combine both monumental and utilitarian features have caused the memorial board and architects to revise the original conception of the building. This building, to stand in a plaza of five city blocks, was shown in the original architects' drawings as a square tower rising almost 200 feet and surmounting a one-story foundation structure. It was proposed to place in the base structure the offices of National Headquarters of The American Legion. Under the revised plans, the Legion's Headquarters will be in a separate monumental

Legionnaires rescued scores of stranded Oklahomans when the Arkansas River overwhelmed this highway near Tulsa. The poles show where the road used to be





building to be erected on the plaza. Greater harmony in design and saving in construction costs are predicted under the new plan. An effort will be made to start work on the Legion's building before the end of this year.

## American History Chair Founded in Legion's Name

**A**N American Legion Chair of American History and Patriotism is to be established at Pacific University, Grove City, Oregon. The movement was started by a number of ex-service men who returned from the war to finish their schooling there. Mrs. Robert L. McCormick, of Tacoma, Washington, has announced that she will give \$100,000 for the endowment and building fund. Legion posts in the Northwest expect to raise an additional \$50,000 as an endowment fund for scholarships.

## Jolly Old Lunnon Post Puts Baseball on Britain's Map

**D**URING the war suspended British Tommies now and then knocked off from a game of cricket in the back areas of Normandy to watch the bally Americans play baseball, and all England was duly thrilled and somewhat alarmed when it read that a few of the cricketers were trying to play the American game. This alarm grew when American promoters walked about England in 1917 and 1918 talking about the new international baseball league they were going to start just as soon as they could get options on enough good English cricket fields. But baseball never really gave the count to cricket, and the Englishman stuck to his afternoon tea and never learned the joys of ice cold pop in the bleachers.

Now the rumpus has started all over again. London Post of The American Legion is to blame. Its baseball team has jumped to the center of the sport pages of the British newspapers, and British sport writers and cartoonists are going cuckoo wrestling with the baseball language which Mr. Webster didn't invent. Early this summer, when the London Legionnaires played a team of American students at Oxford University—winning by a score of 5 to 4, incidentally—thousands of rooters saw the game. Ever since then



The London Daily Herald's cartoonist takes in the Oxford-Legion ball game

the Legion team has been playing 'some other American aggregation each week, and the noise has wakened all England. They may have to pass an act of Parliament about it. Cricket isn't on its last legs—not by any means—but baseball surely is taking hold.

## One Hoss Shay, Mule Drawn, Helps Boom "Flashes of Action"

**W**HEN West Alexandria (Ohio) Post was hitting about for stunts to advertise "Flashes of Action," the Legion's motion picture of fighting days in the A. E. F., it didn't string its banners on the side of a touring car or sedan, but hauled out the almost-forgotten spring wagon and a mule. The sight was novel, the action unusual. People talked about it. West Alexandria, a town of 1,000 people without a movie show, lined up solidly for the Legion show given in the school house,

and now it's getting its Legion movies regularly. The boys in the picture sold tickets for the show they were advertising and the post, in gratitude, equipped their baseball team for them.

## Legion Nursing Scholarship Established in Nebraska

**T**HE National Essay Contest conducted by the Legion's National Americanism Commission to give the school children of America an opportunity to obtain scholarships in colleges and universities has inspired many posts to offer special scholarships. The latest post to announce a scholarship is the Rose E. Buman division of Douglas County Post of Omaha, Nebraska, which has set aside \$500 for a course in nursing. The scholarship will be awarded to a citizen of the United States, over nineteen years of age, a high school graduate, who presents a certificate of health. The successful applicant will be required to take her three-years' training at the University of Nebraska School of Nursing at Omaha. She must be prepared to enter training September 1, 1923.

## 500 School Medal Winners Organize in Pennsylvania

**F**IVE HUNDRED Philadelphia school children who have won medals under The American Legion School Award Plan sponsored by the 15,000 Philadelphia members of the Legion have formed an association. At the meeting in which the organization was perfected, held in the office of Mayor J. Hampton Moore, spokesmen for the Legion assured the medal winners that the Legion would be proud to note their progress in high school, college and business. For several years, under the school award plan, posts have given medals to honor pupils of graduating classes of elementary schools, public, private and parochial. The idea, originating in Philadelphia, has been adopted by the Department of Pennsylvania, which plans to urge its adoption by the national organization at San Francisco.



"It pays to advertise," says West Alexandria (Ohio) Post, and these youngsters agree with them—the post equipped their baseball team



## Last Call for Alien Veterans to Become Citizens Under Special Law *By Julian Kilman*

ON July 19, 1919, Congress passed a law which provided that any person of foreign birth who served in the military or naval forces "during the present war" and had an honorable discharge should have the right to be naturalized on presentation to the court of his honorable discharge and on identification by two citizen witnesses, without the payment of a fee. It was stipulated that the law should remain in effect for one year after all American troops had returned to the United States.

March 3, 1923, was, for the purposes of this law, the day on which the last American troops returned to the United States, so that the year specified in the act will expire on March 3, 1924. That day is barely six months away.

This does not mean, of course, that the honorably discharged soldier who has not taken advantage of the act of July 19, 1919, cannot become a citizen after next March, but it does mean that in order to be naturalized thereafter he will have to go to considerable trouble. Among other things, he will be required to pay a fee, to have a declaration of intention not less than two or more than seven years old, and to procure a certificate of arrival showing his legal entry into the United States.

There is no way of learning the exact number of ex-service men who have failed to take advantage of the act of July 19, 1919, but it is certain that there are many thousands. In the fiscal year 1920, 51,972 honorably discharged soldiers were naturalized without the payment of a fee. In 1921 the number was 17,636, and in 1922, 9,468.

It is a little difficult to understand why these ex-service men of foreign blood have delayed in this important matter. Only the other day Wadyslaw Marzalkowski, a Pole, entered the office of a naturalization examiner. Wadyslaw was an upstanding youth, of brisk and energetic manner, who had come to our country when very young—yet he was typical in the matter of delaying his naturalization.

"I got a good discharge," he began. "How can I become a citizen?"

"By producing the discharge, along with two witnesses, both of whom are citizens, and filing a petition."

"What! I gotta have witnesses?"

"The law says you must be identified."

"Say! Lookit here, you! When Uncle Sam wanted me in the Army, he didn't ask for no witnesses to identify this guy!"

There was honest and understandable irritation in his voice. But the official, having met thousands of his kind, knew his psychology.

"That's so," he said with a smile. "But there is the law, Wadyslaw. You might have picked up some other fellow's discharge."

"Huh! Say, I got a citation, and there's a description of me in my discharge. Ain't that good enough?"

On request, the citation was produced. There it was, sure enough: "Throughout the Meuse-Argonne operations rendered invaluable service to his company commander by repeatedly carrying important messages under heavy shell fire when all other means of liaison had been lost."

A splendid testimonial surely! And the examiner went out of his way to explain the time limit and what must be done. To this Wadyslaw listened more patiently, sensing the interest of the official in his predicament. He must come on a certain day

### POST AMERICANISM OFFICERS TAKE NOTE

ARE there any ex-service men in your community who are not citizens? Up to March 3, 1924, they can be naturalized quickly, simply, and at no expense to themselves by producing their honorable discharges and two witnesses to identify them. After that date they will have to undergo the customary delay and expense which is the lot of all aliens seeking citizenship. They may be wholly ignorant of this privilege—the Legion can bring them into the light. Read Mr. Kilman's explanation of the law and see how many men in your neighborhood are affected by it.

when there would be a naturalization hearing, bring two witnesses, be sworn by the examiner, file his petition, and then go before the judge.

"All right. I'll be there lookin' for the little ole paper."

He left the office. The day set rolled around. Wadyslaw did not come back. In fact, he missed several later dates, all of which had been specified, and the official is still looking for him.

The failure of men in a similar situation to appear before the authorities by March 3d next and thus be relieved of payment of the fee and additional technical requirements is apt to result in misunderstanding on the part of the foreign-born ex-service man. It is hard to explain to the soldier who served his adopted country faithfully the niceties of our governmental institutions and regulations.

One of the best examples of this is the case of Vincenzo Mastrodonato, an Italian, who enlisted in September, 1917, and went overseas early. During the first three months of the fighting he was wounded and captured and his certificate of citizenship, which had been granted to him at Hackensack, New Jersey, in a state court, taken away from him by the Germans. Three years later he returned to America and applied for a copy. Naturally he went to the office of a Federal official. Now the state law required that a fee of one dollar be paid for the copy.

It happened, oddly enough, that the name of the county clerk was Van Buskirk. When Mastrodonato received a formal letter signed by the name Van Buskirk, asking for the usual dollar fee for a copy of the paper he had lost because the Germans had taken it away from him while he was fighting for the United States, one may imagine the man's sensations. Here was a man who knew very little if anything of the difference between state and Federal Government requirements, and he wrote a letter in which he said, "It is not my guilt that that dirty Van Hindenberg, and dirty Van Mackensen and bloody Kaiser, they taked my certificate, and now a man named Van Buskirk, he asked for dollar. No, sir! No! No! He be ashamed asked for dollar because is not right." It is unnecessary to state that Mr. Van Buskirk was a good sport and saw to it that the dollar fee was not exacted of Vincenzo Mastrodonato.

The point is that in this case there was,

and in the cases of alien ex-service men who come around for free naturalization after March 3, 1924, there will be, despite their own carelessness, plenty of opportunity for them to misapprehend, and even to grow bitter.

Every effort should be made by the various American Legion posts, and others who may know any of the foreign-born ex-service men still unnaturalized, to see that they are advised to get in touch at once with the nearest naturalization examiner, of whom there are numbers with offices in all the large cities. If an ex-service man happens to reside in a small town, or in the country, he should write a letter addressed "Naturalization Examiner, Federal Building," followed by the name of the nearest large city, or to the Commissioner of Naturalization, Washington, D. C., and give the facts. The Government has not their addresses; in fact, it does not even have their names.

### Two-thirds of Aliens in Service Now American Citizens

BUREAU of Naturalization officials at Washington estimate that about 400,000 aliens served in America's armed forces during the World War, and that approximately 270,000 of these were naturalized while in the Army. Probably 80,000 of the remainder have become American citizens since their discharge. One factor reducing the number of alien veterans left is that many thousands during the past five years have returned to the lands of their birth.

The Bureau of Naturalization has naturalization certificates waiting for about 15,000 ex-service men. These men are part of the 270,000 naturalized in the service whose certificates, for one reason or another, were withheld. At one time the bureau had 100,000 of these certificates on hand, but they are gradually being applied for. Veterans wishing their certificates should write to the Bureau of Naturalization, Washington, giving the name of the camp where they were naturalized and the approximate date.

### Kansas Will Pay Compensation to Regular Army Men

ALTHOUGH the claims of Regular Army men have been disallowed by some States which have voted compensation to veterans of the World War, the Supreme Court of Kansas holds that the Regular is as much entitled to state compensation as any other veteran. It furthermore holds that men who remained in the service will be paid for the entire period of the war (from April 6, 1917, to July 2, 1921, on which latter date peace was signed by the United States and Germany) at the rate of one dollar per day of service.

This decision of the court will necessitate an additional bond issue estimated at from three to six million dollars in addition to the twenty-five million bond issue approved by a referendum vote last November. The State Supreme Court has ruled that the Legislature may, without further submission to popular vote, authorize the additional bond issue required. Governor Davis made immediate plans to call the Legislature in a special two-day session for the express purpose of acting on this special issue.

If the bond issue is approved this month, 35,000 Kansas veterans should receive their checks in September. The State compensation board feels assured that the additional funds will be provided and the force is continuing its work of examining claims at top speed.





# Then and Now

By the Company Clerk



A STORY which Russell G. Carter of Newton, Massachusetts, former 32d Division man, tells, revives tender memories:

WHENEVER people talk of "poor Germany" and her "starving" people I can't help thinking of the mean trick the Boches played on my outfit back in September, 1918.

The division was about to relieve the 37th and the 79th in the Argonne. Part of our brigade staff joined the columns around midnight. Rain was falling, and the roads were deep with mud and crowded with men and guns and wagons. We passed through Avocourt just at dawn—Avocourt that had had its day, now gray bits of jagged walls, grotesque piles of gray stones, gray heaps of rain-soaked plaster and heavy, dripping gray mist pressing down. That was Avocourt in September, 1918—vividly desolate, unutterably sad.

Several outfits had stopped there for rest, and the men were sitting about on stones in the chill mist. It may have been then, as our horses were sloshing through the town, that someone as hungry as I was pointed to a loaf of bread on the point of a bayonet and said, "Cheer up, lieutenant, the cooks drew fresh rations last night—meat and spuds!"

The remark certainly was cheering. In my mind I ate that meal several times as during the morning we pushed forward across perhaps the worst piece of country on earth. Fresh meat and potatoes! Oh, boy, wouldn't we eat!

Late in the morning, almost famished, we reached our position, a line of dugouts—on the wrong side of a hill, of course. And, yes—there were the fresh meat and potatoes. The cooks were already busy; one of the dugouts had a real stove, and soon the meal was cooking. Over on the crest of Montfaucon the Boches were dropping shell after shell, but we weren't interested; for us the most important thing in the whole world at that moment was the delicious odor of frying meatcakes floating up from the dugout.

"Hamburg steak, spuds, peas and coffee!" someone whispered and smacked his lips. And just then—

Bang! A dull, hollow report came from below the earth. Several men rushed from the dugout. We looked down and there stood the chief cook gazing wide-eyed up at us. Little pieces of meat, potatoes and peas were spattered on his blouse, on his face and in his hair. He stood there silent for an instant, then he began to swear.

"What happened?" one of the lieutenants asked.

The cook kept right on swearing. His assistant answered for him: "The blankety-blank Boches left a blankety-blank grenade in that blankety-blank stove! The dinner's gone flooy!"

Then we all began to swear.

MEN, do your duty. We don't want to keep the bride waiting. Will the former sky-pilot or one of his present or former flock please make report to the orderly room? Here's an S. O. S. from Comrade Edward de Luna of New York City:

FOR the past few months I have been trying to locate my former chaplain and I thought I'd call on the Company Clerk. I expect to be married within the next few weeks and therefore would appreciate any information you can give me. His name is Father Gaskin, formerly 70th Artillery, C. A. C., recruited at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York.

"JUST as a suggestion for the Then and Now columns," writes R. J. N. of Topeka, Kansas, "you might start a 'meanest man in the Army' contest. I'm not proud of a stunt in which I was an accomplice with several other fellows in my outfit, but following my suggestion I'm willing to come clean." That struck us as a pretty good idea, so we're broadcasting his report:

IT happened while our outfit was on the hike up into Germany as a part of the Army of Occupation. We had stopped for a several days' rest in Gerolstein, a railroad terminal, had set up regimental, battalion and company P. C.'s, and were sitting Jake for the time being. Rations were beginning to come up pretty regularly; we had fine billets compared to the mud-holes we had left with the Armistice—we had been in action till the gong rang—and the light wines and beer order could be violated without much trouble.

One day there breezed into the office of the regimental intelligence section an old German. In one hand was one of those knotty walking sticks, and clasped under the other arm was a carefully wrapped parcel. Using my best revived high-school German, I asked him the why of his visit. He explained that he had walked a distance of "drei stunden"—somehow the peasants didn't measure distances by kilometers, but by the time it took to walk from one place to another—to call on the American "commandatur." He had a son who for three years had been a prisoner of war in France. The French treated the son badly, according to letters smuggled through—he did not get enough food, and packages which his parents had sent him were never delivered. The old man knew that the good Americans would arrange to send through the package which he had brought with him and insure its delivery to the son.

I told him we would do the best we could—and at the time was sincere in the promise. The old man departed after profusely thanking the fine "Amerikanischer soldaten."

Well, it so happened that we had had no mail service since before we had left Stenay, the start of our hike—there were no means of getting letters, much less packages, back through the non-functioning A. P. O. of the division, and particularly a package addressed to a German who was a French prisoner of war. To cap the climax, orders arrived that same afternoon for the regiment to resume its travels. We gathered together our files, maps, and other junk—daily intelligence and operations reports were still the order of the day—and packed our field desk, reconnaissance case and toy typewriter. After everything was collected, the old German's package loomed up as just that much excess baggage. One of the fellows suggested we give it the once-over. Another said we should have done that, anyway, as it might contain files or other tools to assist the son to escape from the prison camp.

We opened the box. First we found a couple of German newspapers, which on perusal appeared harmless enough. Then, carefully wrapped up, a real honest-to-goodness freshly-baked pound cake. Alongside it was a big mold of home-churned butter. Well, the damage was done—the temptation was great. We couldn't tote along excess baggage—so we staged an impromptu feed of the cake and butter. It was confoundingly good and different from the fare we had had and no one felt any scruples until we uncovered the bottom layer of the box. There we found a knitted sweater which no doubt had meant many hours of work on the part of the boy's mother, and I'll admit that we four Yankee doughboys felt just a little

cheap. The sweater, some punk German smokes and the wrapping paper with the address were consigned to the fire in the stove, and that was the end of the incident—but somehow, now and then, as I said at the beginning of this letter, I don't feel exactly proud of that performance.

NO doubt many an incident like this one related by Ives Calhoun of Chicago, ex-pilot, First Aero Squadron, will never become part of the official records of America's participation in the war:

ON the afternoon of November 7th, in the region east and west of the road running north through Raucourt, Harancourt, Angecourt and Remilly, we had been scouting about for definite suggestions of enemy positions. It was not, however, until we took to flying exceedingly low over the many hill tops in the neighborhood that we evidently became obnoxious. All varieties of Jerry's favors—rifle and machine-gun fire, archies and even flaming onions coming from nowhere in particular and everywhere in general—emphasized this fact. All this served to suggest to us that strong rear-guard emplacements must be located nearby.

We had long before observed that the last of the enemy's furniture was being moved north from Angecourt as groups of civilians standing at the edge of the town seemed to be watching the withdrawing column pass into the distance. A closer inspection of the hills overlooking this north and south stretch of road and of the woods clustering the brink of each hill revealed a strong body of enemy troops carefully hidden but strategically stationed so as to hold complete command of the road, which followed a virtual gorge. A simple explanation for the casual departure of their column.

On the heels of this discovery we glanced down on the village of Harancourt just south to witness the contrast—civilians at the edge of town welcoming a column of oncoming troops, Americans. Two kilometers separated column from column.

But why the formation? We had received no definite news that the war was over. Certainly we had received plenty of reminders that it was still on. Yet here below us, to all appearances, our troops must have thought it was, for they were marching in column of squads in close formation, company on company of them. It looked more like a parade than a battle formation, with all the stars in front, for smaller groups on horseback headed each separate unit.

We drew off to consult, my observer holding that we had seen no actual enemy position while I could have sworn that I hadn't been dreaming. Recursing the section overlooking the road just ahead of our troops, we argued it out and decided the observer should write a note to the commanding general of the troops below, giving the full dope.

Dropping this with its long trail of yellow smoke caused about as much confusion and surprise as would have occurred if unaware they had proceeded on much farther through this defile so well spiked. There would have been a complete massacre, since our men were apparently wholly unsuspecting—just parading smack jam into one of the most perfect traps imaginable.

To see them at last creep up stealthily on our yellow smoking message can and then disperse with the wink of an eye brought us a sensation of relief and great satisfaction that we had functioned to save hundreds of men from a most precarious predicament.

The account of this incident, so far as I know, never became a matter of record. We had our prop shot off on this trip and had to land on the old front at the edge of the Argonne just south of Châtel Chehery after a stretched glide. Rain followed that night, and for two days afterward repair and return to our field was not effected. But on the following or next following day, another of our pilots was picked up, returning from the front, by some general and driven in. Weeks later we learned that this general had told of our trip and his predicament. Investigation of squadron records then failed to show the inclusion of our report of this reconnaissance, and since I have often wondered who this general was and how his troops fared.

IF any man in the "parade" referred to remembers the incident and can identify the troops involved, we'd like to hear from him.



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## LEGION LIBRARY

### Book Service

THE Book Service announces an important addition to its list of available war books, THE PICTORIAL ALBUM OF THE FIRST OVER THERE, compiled by members of Base Hospital 4, a Cleveland unit organized early in 1916 and the very first unit of American troops to set foot on foreign soil. The unit left Cleveland exactly one month after the declaration of war and sailed from New York on May 8, 1917. It arrived in France May 25th, three weeks before the First Division embarked for overseas. The book contains histories of B. H. 4 and Mobile Hospital 5, the latter unit being organized in August, 1918, from members of B. H. 4; rosters of both units, and eleven interesting articles. Five hundred photographs, seventy drawings and cartoons and a number of reproductions of French war posters are included. 117 pages, 11 x 14. Offered at a special price of \$3.50.

The following general World War books are also obtainable through this department (see other issues of the Weekly for a list of available outfit histories):

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION. By Marquis James. An interesting, accurate history of the Legion from the initial meeting in Paris in 1919 through the 1922 National Convention. Introductory foreword by National Commander Owsley. 320 pages. 32 illustrations. Price: \$2.50.

OVERSEAS STARS AND STRIPES. A reprint of all of the 71 issues of The Stars and Stripes, the A. E. F. newspaper, printed from February 8, 1918, to June 13, 1919, when the paper was discontinued. 568 full pages, 18 x 24 inches. Price: \$10.80.

THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE. Reproductions in color of forty paintings by J. F. Boucher, official painter to the French Armies, of Foch, Pershing, other Allied leaders and American troop activities overseas. 11 x 14 inches. Price: \$3.25.

THE VICTORY AT SEA. By Rear Admiral William S. Sims. The story of the United States Navy in the World War. 410 pages. Price: \$3.20.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE. By Lt. Col. Jennings C. Wise. An unembellished, accurate account of the accomplishments of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 32nd and 42nd Divisions at Cantigny and Château-Thierry and in the Marne-to-the-Vesle fighting. Maps. 255 pages. Price: \$1.60.

OUR 100 DAYS' FIGHTING. By Arthur W. Page. A story of the combat participation of American troops from Cantigny to the Armistice. Tabloid histories of all A. E. F. divisions. Maps. 283 pages. Price: \$2.50.

OUR GREATEST BATTLE. By Frederick Palmer. The Meuse-Argonne offensive carefully reported by America's foremost war correspondent. Maps. 617 pages. Price: \$2.50.

Prices listed are net and include packing and mailing charges. Send order with remittance to the Legion Library, 627 West 43rd Street, New York City.

## O. R. C., 73,000 Strong, Has 65,000 Vets.; Here's How to Join

HERE is an easy way to become an officer. The Officers Reserve Corps is not so complicated as it sounds to many ex-service men who have a notion they might like to join but hesitate to take the trouble to do it. It is practically a World War organization. It is now 73,000 strong, and about 65,000 of this total are veterans.

Any World War veteran who is a citizen of this country and between the ages of 21 and 60 is eligible to make application for a commission. He should send his application to the nearest department or corps commander, who will hold an examination

as soon as possible and as near the residence of the candidate as possible.

The applicant will be examined in professional qualification. He must have had some training to fit him for the branch he wishes to enter, not to mention good moral character, good general qualifications and physical qualifications.

A private in the World War will get the call over a graduate of an R. O. T. C. or a C. M. T. C.

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A man joins the O. R. C. for five years. He is supposed to have fifteen days' active duty with Regular Army pay each year, but under the present appropriations he is likely to get called for this tour of duty about once every seven years. Furthermore, he can get out of even this fifteen days' duty if he can show that such duty would work hardship to him in business or otherwise. He is obligated to serve indefinitely, however, in case Congress declares that a national emergency exists.

He will be sitting pretty, however, if another war comes, for, say the authorities, those who don't join the O. R. C., will, generally speaking, get lower ranks than those who have served in time of peace. Promotions are not difficult to win in the O. R. C., and the man would hold in war time the grade he had in peace time.

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

L'ASSOCIATION Amicale des Anciens Officiers de Liaison (Association of Former Liaison Officers with the A. E. F.) has been organized with headquarters at 8 Rue de Solferino, Paris. Its purpose is to maintain and develop the friendly relations established between French and American officers during the World War; to furnish members of the association with information while traveling or temporarily living in France and to introduce them to military clubs; to organize entertainments and celebrations. American officers and former officers of the A. E. F. are eligible to corresponding membership in the association without payment of any dues. Applications may be forwarded to Captain E. Lombard, French Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Additional outfit notices follow:

332d F. A.—Former members are invited to join 332d F. A. Association which at recent reunion voted to hold fourth annual reunion in Dayton, Ohio, during July, 1924. Address Null M. Hodapp, Bond bldg., Dayton.

ORDNANCE CORPS—Men who served in Ordnance Corps at Aberdeen Proving Ground from Dec., 1917, to Nov., 1919, interested in a reunion are requested to write to Berthold G. Sack, 996 Westchester av., Bronx, New York City.

Co. M, 104TH INF.—A history of Company M is now being compiled and the Historic Association requests that every former member of the outfit write to association, giving name and address and also forward any pictures, maps or other data which will assist in making the history complete. Address Co. M, 104th Inf., Historic Association, State Armory, Adams, Mass.

SEC. BASE 2, 3d NAVAL DIST.—All men who served in U. S. N., Bridgeport, Conn., Sec. Base 2, 3d Naval Dist., late torpedo company or under command of Lt. J. B. Staley, Naval Inspector of Ordnance, during the war, interested in a reunion on Armistice night in Bridgeport, are requested to write to W. L. Van Sicklen, Room 314, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Announcements for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.



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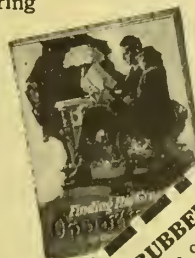
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### DOES THE CONVENTION TRAIL LEAD THROUGH YOUR TOWN?

The Weekly will begin publication in an early issue of a National Convention Tourists' Guide in which will be listed tabloid information on entertainment features planned by Legion posts situated at important centers along the road to the Fifth National Convention at San Francisco. Is your post on the line of march to the Golden Gate? If so, what preparations have you under way for the reception and entertainment of convention delegates and visitors who would be glad to stop over in your town if they knew your welcome would be awaiting them? Send complete details to the Convention Tourists' Guide, The American Legion Weekly, 627 West 43d Street, New York City. Tell briefly what arrangements you are making.

### Iowa Legion Helps Distribute Compensation It Made Possible

THE rapid payment of adjusted compensation under the Iowa compensation law is just one more evidence of the thoroughness with which the Iowa department of the Legion has served World War veterans of that State. More than 60,000 checks had been mailed out by the State Compensation Board by July 2nd, scarcely a month after the sale of the \$22,000,000 bond issue floated for the purpose.

The Iowa department wrote the adjusted compensation bill and has been on the job ever since. The confidence in which the department is held by the people of Iowa is testified to by the fact that Department Adjutant James F. Barton is a member of the compensation board, and that almost every phase of the payment of compensation is being handled by Legionnaires.

The compensation proposal was first adopted at the second annual convention of the Iowa department at Cedar Rapids in September, 1920, and the state legislative committee was directed to obtain passage of a bill providing payment of fifty cents a day for each day an Iowan served in the war up to the Armistice. Past National Commander Hanford MacNider, who was elected department commander at that convention, appointed Casper Schenk, a Des Moines attorney, chairman of the Legion legislative committee. Mr. Schenk named a committee composed of one lawyer from each of the State's eleven Congressional districts except the seventh, in which the state capital is located. In the seventh district five lawyers were named, including Mr. Barton. Frank Miles, editor of the *Iowa Legionnaire*, also served on the committee.

The bill was enacted by the Iowa Legislature in 1921 and was approved by the people at the following general election, November, 1922. Chairman Schenk appointed a legal committee of ninety-nine members to insure the required publication of the law in one newspaper for thirteen issues in each of the State's ninety-nine counties. The law was adopted by a two to one majority. A test case was won by the Legion in a district court and the decision was approved in the Supreme Court, where Mr. Schenk and Atty. Gen. Ben Gibson, a Legionnaire, defended the law.

Iowa is the sixteenth State of the Union

to pay adjusted compensation to its World War veterans. Payment of compensation under similar laws, approved by referendum vote, is about to start in Kansas and Illinois. Five additional States vote on this question in November—Montana, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, New York and Colorado.

## STATE CONVENTIONS

### SOUTH CAROLINA

**EDUCATION.**—Voted to give forty free scholarships to the Lander and Erskine Opportunity Schools for white men and women seeking to themselves out of illiteracy and near-illiteracy.

**PUBLIC AFFAIRS.**—A resolution was adopted condemning the present State tax system as calling upon the State Legislature to improve the system and to provide for a revaluation of all property within the state.

**REHABILITATION.**—The work of the department service officer was indorsed and provision was made for continued service work in the coming year.

**SERVICE.**—A report was adopted recommending that district officers of the Veterans Bureau be given more power in adjustment of claims and that the authority be denied officials in Washington to overrule the reports and decisions of doctors in the districts who have personally examined claimants. The report condemned malpractices in the handling of claimant cases.

### Still to Be Held

DEPARTMENT	PLACE	DATE
Alabama.....	Mobile.....	Aug. 29, 30, 31
Arkansas.....	Jonesboro.....	Aug. 27, 28, 29
California.....	Eureka.....	Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30
Colorado.....	Alamosa.....	Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1
Connecticut.....	New Britain.....	Sept. 13, 14, 15
Delaware.....	Dover.....	Sept. 8
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.....	Sept. 6, 7
Illinois.....	Danville.....	Sept. 17, 18
Indiana.....	Michigan City.....	Sept. 10, 11, 12
Kansas.....	Hays.....	Sept. 10, 11
Kentucky.....	Ashland.....	Sept. 3, 4, 5
Maine.....	Presque Isle.....	Sept. 6, 7
Maryland.....	Frederick.....	Aug. 23, 24, 25
Massachusetts.....	Marblehead.....	Sept. 6, 7, 8
Mexico.....	Tampico.....	Sept. 6, 7, 8
Michigan.....	Ironwood.....	Aug. 27, 28, 29
Mississippi.....	Biloxi.....	Aug. 20, 21, 22
Missouri.....	Excelsior Spr.....	Sept. 11, 12
Nebraska.....	Hastings.....	Sept. 17, 18, 19
New Jersey.....	Wildwood.....	Sept. 13, 14, 15
New Mexico.....	Taos.....	Sept. 13, 14, 15
New York.....	Saratoga Spr.....	Sept. 13, 14, 15
N. Carolina.....	Rocky Mount.....	Sept. 12, 13
Ohio.....	Springfield.....	Sept. 10, 11
Oklahoma.....	Lawton.....	Aug. 20, 21
Oregon.....	Seaside.....	Sept. 6, 7, 8
Pennsylvania.....	Reading.....	Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1
Rhode Island.....	Westerly.....	Sept. 7, 8
Tennessee.....	Memphis.....	Sept. 13, 14
Texas.....	Galveston.....	Aug. 28, 29, 30
Vermont.....	Brattleboro.....	Sept. 4, 5
Virginia.....	Fredericksburg.....	Sept. 3, 4, 5
Washington.....	Olympia.....	Sept. 13, 14, 15
W. Virginia.....	Huntington.....	Sept. 24, 25, 26
Wyoming.....	Laramie.....	Aug. 19, 20, 21

### Newspapers Approve Flag Rules Adopted at Washington

NEWSPAPERS throughout the country have applauded The American Legion's initiative in assembling a conference of representatives of national patriotic organizations to devise a simplified set of rules for flag etiquette. Quite generally the conference's recommendations have won editorial approval, although most comments emphasize the fact that unless this is a systematic follow-up on the part of the Legion and other organizations observance of the rules by the busy everyday citizen may not become general soon as it should be.

The *Philadelphia Bulletin*, for instance, remarks that "the fifteen rules for the use of the flag drawn up by the conference called by The American Legion in Washington are so clear and simple that even a child should have no difficulty in understanding them," but it adds this note of caution: "Several of the 'don'ts' will probably need to be emphasized in the educational campaign which the Legion, in



the aid of patriotic societies, means to carry on through the country. Quite innocently, it is the common practice at festivals of various kinds to use the flag as drapery for stands, etc. In the same way the national banner is constantly hung over the desk of a speaker at a public meeting. It has been the practice of some boxers to use the flag as a girdle in the ring. As to embroidering it upon cushions, that has been a feminine delight since 'dens' became part of household show places."

The Baltimore *Sun* likewise sees in frequent flag desecrations an overwhelming proof of the need for the new flag code. It recalls that "even in Washington, which ought to be sophisticated in the use of the flag, there were many violations of the code during the Shrine convention. Repeatedly the American flag was used as a bunting or frame for the Shrine flag." The *Sun* recommends that "the code should be taught in the schools along with the history of the flag and the development."

Most commentators attribute the general laxity in the past in paying respect to the flag to conflicting opinions on flag etiquette. The Binghamton (N. Y.) *Sun* comments: "Various authorities have offered rules of their own in this connection and in many instances they conflict. One set of rules will tell you that it is proper to suspend the flag with the field to the left. Another set will advise placing the field to the right. Contradictory regulations are in effect in the Army itself.... The code adopted in Washington should be made official and the appointment of a permanent committee to see that this is done and to disseminate the code and its provisions throughout the country will prove to be a long step forward."

The Portland (Ore.) *Oregonian* commends the patriotic zeal which would keep the flag always displayed over school-houses and public buildings, but it deplors unfortunate and undesired results from what might be termed overuse of the flag. "The flag, of course, is the flag," the *Oregonian* remarks. "There is inherent in it an ability to make patriots feel and think and dare for their country. Yet, granting all this, many persons whose patriotism can never be in question will not agree with the movement which proposes to require that the flag be placed each day above all public and business buildings. The suggestion partakes of excessive and ostentatious zeal, though it is well intended, and might easily defeat its own intent."

The *Oregonian* develops its viewpoint as follows: "Such display of the colors would be conducive to a casual familiarity, and though it could never breed contempt, certainly we would come to accept the flag as a fixture, like the ornaments of a cornice or the light standards on the street. An emblem that should serve to remind us of our national traditions, of events most memorable in our history, would through the custom of its daily presence soon cease to have the special significance it now holds. Nor would this mean that we were the less American, but it would signify that we had to some degree incapacitated the power of the flag to stir us. The flag would have become casual, common, unconsidered, and its message would be only for the few who might pause for thought."

The New York *Tribune* welcomes the clarification of all questions of flag usage and relates that its publication of a cartoon, "Wonder What the Flag Thinks about," by Clare Briggs, precipitated a very controversy which gave proof that large numbers of Americans have more than a casual interest in how the flag is treated.

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NORTH CAROLINA. TARBORO: Auxiliary to Post 19, \$20.

NORTH DAKOTA. BISMARCK: Lloyd Spets Post, \$36.69; GRAND FORKS: Dyke Page, \$1; Earl Butts, \$1; L. T. Burgh, \$1; Byron Barker, \$1; Peter L. Johnson, \$1; Mr. Bogenrief, \$2; George Reed, \$1; Gustav Fjeldstad, \$1; Bill Freeman, \$1; C. McGonegal, \$1; Service Star Legion, \$5; Grand Forks Post, \$1; Gene Vandenynde, \$1; FARGO: Women's Overseas Service League, \$5; Young American Workers, 6A Division, Horace Mann School, \$5; NEW ENGLAND: Auxiliary, \$5; ADRIANS: Auxiliary, \$2.20; BOWMAN: Auxiliary, \$10.50; FORT YATES: Auxiliary, \$5; RICHARDTON: Richardson Post, \$8; HAZELTON: Hazelton Post, \$11.54; GARDNER: Gardner Post, \$5; CLIFFORD: Auxiliary, \$5; GILBY: Gilby Post, \$5; WAHPETON: Wahpeton Post, \$25; DODGE: Mohall Post, \$10; GWINNER: Legion Post, \$10.

OHIO. MINERVA: Auxiliary to Post 104, \$20; SOUTH EUCLID: Mrs. Zoe Adkins, \$10; NORTONVILLE: Auxiliary to Glenford Dugan Post, \$5; MEDINA: Courtney Lawrence Post, \$5; MARYSVILLE: Marion Post, \$15; BLANCHET: Auxiliary, \$1; DAYTON: Abraham Goldstein, \$2; Elmer George, \$1; THORNVILLE: Edgar A. Post, \$55; WELLINGTON: Morgan Dirlam Post, \$75.86; MANSFIELD: Earl D. McVey Post, \$10.50; COLUMBUS: Franklin Post, \$205.75; Raymond Scott Post, \$5; Philip Bruck Fleming Post, \$10; MECHANICSBURG: Donald Cannon Post, \$10; TOLEDO: Lucas County C. cell, American Legion, \$5; GREENFORD: Vulture Locals Post, \$5.

OKLAHOMA. MARLOW: Idell Click Post, \$10; WALTERS: Auxiliary to Walters Post, \$5; LAWTON: Lowery Post, \$6.31; DUNCAN: Harry A. Dobbs Post \$51.32; Auxiliary, \$10; KONAWA: Konawa Post, \$5.

OREGON. IDAVILLE: Russell Hawkins, Jr., \$10; ALBANY: Post P. Hughes, \$1; MEDFORD: Medford Post, \$4; DALLAS: Carlton Post, \$17; INDEPENDENCE: W. R. LaLonde, \$2.

PENNSYLVANIA. AVALON: Auxiliary to Apworth Post, \$5; DONORA: Ernest E. Jones Post, \$50; Auxiliary to Ernest Jones Post, \$10; ROAROCK: Roy Appleman Post, \$5; ANDOVER: Auxiliary to Post 136, \$13.60; KANE: Auxiliary to Post 250, \$9.20; BEAVER FALLS: Auxiliary to Post 261, \$10; OATESVILLE: Clifford O. Mullin Post, \$5; LEHIGH: Washington Camp, P. O. S., \$10; KENNETT SQUARE: Auxiliary to William W. Fakes Post, \$5; NEW KENSINGTON: Auxiliary to Post 17, \$10; SLATINGTON: Allen O. Elke Post, \$5; TAMAUCA: C. Berry Post, \$50; EASTON: Auxiliary to Brown and Lynch Post, \$5; EASTON Chapter, American War Mothers, \$5; YANDERBILT: Mary Lewis Pratt Post, \$10; LANSDALE: William E. Hare Post, \$1.20; MAHANOCY CITY: Mahanoy City Post, \$30; Auxiliary to Mahanoy City Post, \$15; HOLMESBURG: Agnes Kennedy, \$1; WARTIMORE: Auxiliary to Post 427, \$11.70; BRYN MAWR: John Inthrop Post, \$10; PHILIPSBURG: John Ashley Dennis Jr., Post, \$5; FREEDOM: Post 346, \$10; SPRING GROVE: Legion Post, \$2; PITTSBURGH: Auxiliary to Post 355, \$5; Robert L. Glose, \$5; Haverly Post, \$7; PHILADELPHIA: Elm Tree Post, \$111.24; George H. Imhof, \$50; WHITE HAVEN: Auxiliary to Post 592, \$5; ONONGAHILA: Auxiliary, \$25.80; SCHUYLKILL: Auxiliary, \$20.

RHODE ISLAND. CRANSTON: Richard J. Dennis Post, \$25; ROPE VALLEY: Mrs. Ida Burdick, \$5; EAST PROVIDENCE: Starbarker Post, \$69.76; Men's Glad Hand Society, \$10; Senior Society, 2nd Baptist Church, \$2; Fred B. Hask, \$10; J. Schriver, \$2; Frederick Easterbrooks, \$1; Edith M. Goff, \$4; Truman Patterson, \$2; Dr. W. W. Hunt, \$2; Dr. Charles O'Rourke, \$2; C. F. Newcomb, \$2; George A. Smith, \$2; Frederick Brown, \$1; T. Howard Ray, \$3; Marion and Sarah Jackson, \$1; Miss M. E. Frankland, \$1; Charles E. Frankland, \$2.

SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON: Auxiliary to Charleston Post, \$50.

SOUTH DAKOTA. WINNEFORD: Horace Davis Post, \$4.05; ABERDEEN: L. W. Ebertson Post, \$15; BELVIDERE: E. Guen Liggett, \$1; LAKE PRESTON: Lake Preston Post, \$10.

TENNESSEE. MARTIN: Post 55, \$12; SEVIERVILLE: Senior Juny Post, \$10; CHATTANOOGA: Cartter Lupton, \$50.

TEXAS. SAN ANTONIO: Auxiliary to Alamo Post, \$5; TEMPLE: Auxiliary to Temple Post, \$5; EL PASO: Auxiliary to El Paso Post, \$10.

UTAH. HURRICANE: Sterling Russell Post, \$1.20; OGDEN: Auxiliary to Herman Baker Post, \$13.60; PRICE: Elmer Cridle Post, \$1.

VERMONT. RUTLAND: Rutland Lodge, B. P. O. E., \$10; Rutland Council, Knights of Columbus, \$10; WHITE RIVER JUNCTION: Michael Council, Knights of Columbus, \$5; BURLINGTON: John W. Gaynor, \$2.

WASHINGTON. HUCUM: J. D. Morris, \$1; Frank Fox, \$1; LAUREL: Jayne Kreps, \$1; SEATTLE: Department of Washington, \$850.

WEST VIRGINIA. CHARLESTON: Brad Williams, \$1; S. Beane, \$1; Harold Payne, \$1; J. O. Wynne, \$1; Rockwell Post, \$1; W. D. Penhale, \$1; G. T. Laro, \$1; William Johnson, \$1; A. O. Barnette, \$1; R. M. Moore, \$1; James Coffin, \$1; George Hess, \$1; James P. Weaver, \$1; C. A. Adams, \$1; John Orth, \$1; William McKinley, \$1; C. C. Reeves, \$1; Earl Finn, \$1; Harry Nixon, \$1; Virgil Miller, \$1; Roger Hersoux, \$1; T. E. Hall, \$1; R. F. Smith, \$1; H. E. Anderson, \$1; Pete Overhaus, \$1; Joe Young, \$1; B. Conly, \$1; Ily Haberdashery, \$1; R. Munn, \$1; O. E. Stetson, \$1; E. W. Goff, \$1; G. G. Gorton, \$1; J. L. Lash, \$1; Andy Anderson, \$1; Carl Anderson, \$1; Charleston Quilek Lunch, \$1; T. Vernaut, \$1; Cal Oslingane, \$1; Henry Petit, \$1; Bill Hunt, \$1; Grant Ashley, \$1; J. Cliru omas, \$1; Thomas E. Garner, \$1; George K. Smith, \$1; Carl Herley, \$1; David, \$1; John H. Charnock, \$2; School Children, \$120.33; Thomas B. Jackson, \$5; Malcolm Jackson, \$1; Koonitz and Hurlbut, \$20; E. W. Lark, \$10; E. W. Light, \$5; Price, Smith, Spillman and Clay, \$25; miscellaneous, \$65; WELCH: J. C. Turner, \$1; L. P. Kennedy, \$1; D. Scott, \$1; John B. Barley, \$2; D. J. F. Storohor, \$1; Mrs. D. J. F. Storohor, \$1; Elizabeth Rice, \$1; Dr. V. L. Wetherby, \$1; O. C. Hutchinson, \$1; W. B. Lovett, \$1; J. L. Collier, \$1; F. C. Hewitt, \$1; J. H. Hatfield, \$1; Barley Lovett Hardware Company, \$2; miscellaneous, \$2.50.

WISCONSIN. "Hilgewater Service Star Legion, \$5; LEVILEY: Walter J. Duppier Post, \$10; Auxiliary to Mary Pinch Post, \$5; NEENAH: Auxiliary to James P. Heger Post, \$5; MILWAUKEE: Auxiliary to Alonzo Cudworth Post, \$10; "ub Kimball Post, \$25; ASHLAND: Roy Kelly Post, \$2; BARAB: Mrs. Carl Schroeder, \$1; Arthur Schroeder, \$1; DALLAS: Post, \$1.50; EAST CLARE: Edwin T. Hanson, \$1; KIEL: Kasper Post, \$1.14; MONDOWIS: Harry Post, \$5; FINEST JUNCTION: Hard Brooks Post, \$4.20; CAMP D UGLAS: Earl Guttligen Post, \$1; FAIRCHILD: Robert Newman Post, \$5; NORWALK: Schaller Gajewski Post, \$6; WONEWOC: Otis Clark Post, \$10.

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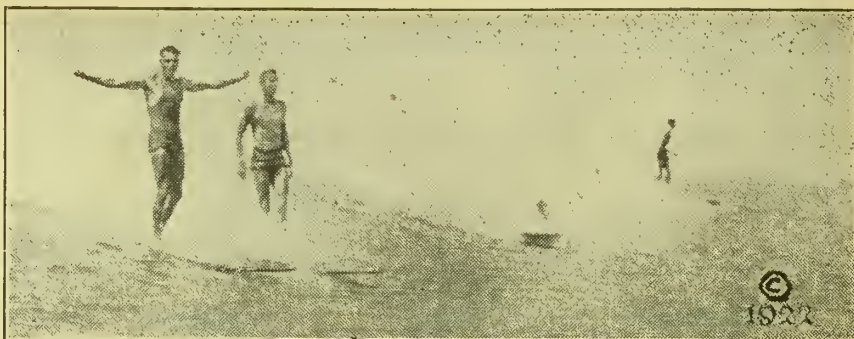
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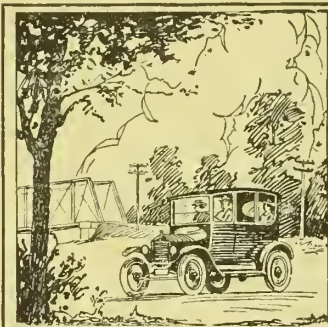
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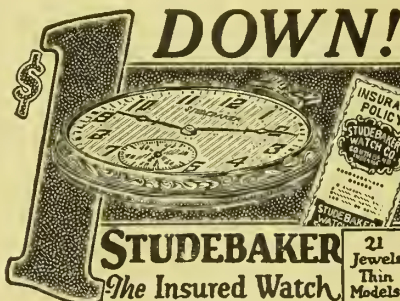
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## From a Hospital Window

By EDWARD YERXA

The city lies below me at my feet,  
Across the sky a wisp of haze hangs low;  
Out on the sea the white sails flash and go,  
And I sail with them from my window seat.

Once on a time the transport rode the tide,

My heart was young then in a lad's full grown;  
Then came a day when Peace her seed had sown—

She left a broken blossom at my side  
This for the dream and for the dream's desires,

I left in France the things a lad loves best;

Then came unasked to dwell with me as guest

Patience, where dwelt aforetime youthful fires.

Memory, your locks once brown have turned to gray,

Though I remember roses in your hair,

And many a day in many an hour where  
We played in fleeting fields of yesterday.

The city lies below me at my feet,  
It calls, it waves a jeweled hand to me;

The white sails gleaming lure me to the sea

And I wave back to sea and city street!

## A Hundred Years From Now

(Continued from page 6)

life. I do not think there is any good reason why life expectancy should not be considerably extended under all of these favorable circumstances.

Compensation for necessary work the future will be reduced to the logic basis of needs and service, with regard to the individual's station in life and his usefulness to the whole community. No man will inherit the right to exploit other men, just as no man will inherit so low a standing as to be deprived of the opportunity for full expression of every good instinct within him.

This is a broad general statement of what I would expect the world of the future to be. I have been asked many times to speculate on purely speculative subjects, such, for instance, communication with Mars. Well, messages to Mars (provided, of course, Mars is inhabited) do not appear to be more remotely impossible than many scientific achievements now accepted as part of everyday life would seem to me did I know nothing about them, or would have seemed to our forebears even so recently as one hundred or fifty years ago.

If the United States went into the project of linking up a means of communication with Mars with the same intensity and thoroughness with which we entered and prosecuted the war, it is not at all impossible that the project would succeed. It would be a lot



process, no doubt, of counting, measuring, and carefully recording the messages we received, concluding possibly in the discovery one day of a key with which to decipher such manifestations as Senator Marconi has recorded and which, as has been suggested, might conceivably be indications of an intelligence on Mars seeking communication with the intelligence of this planet.

Co-operative human effort will be the solution of most of the difficulties besetting mankind. Wars will continue until we have learned that lesson in its final aspect. I look for more wars because men and systems continue to struggle against each other instead of with each other. We have not yet sufficiently grasped the philosophy of Christianity, regardless of how many of us profess to be Christians. In the fellowship and brotherhood of rational human beings selfish aggrandizement will give way to enthusiastic and whole-hearted collective endeavor. The collectivistic tendencies of the Slavic peoples, in my opinion, will make of them the dominant race of the future. The Germanic and Anglo-Saxon leadership of Europe received in the last war a blow from which it will not recover. Collectivistic civilization will spread over Europe from the East, where the great leaders of the future will be born. The individualism of the United States, it seems to me, will persist, and we will have here a civilization distinct from that of Europe largely because we are, and will continue to be, a new race of people composed of all the races of the world.

## On the Trail of the Fighting Yanks

(Continued from page 4)

been cleared away. Sheep were grazing on the scene of the old shambles. Sheep where the wheat will not grow! Trust that French peasant to get all he can out of the soil!

The only American on the scene of the 27th's and 30th's battle is a former soldier of the regular engineers who is the caretaker of the cemetery at Bony, where the dead of the two divisions who have not been taken home are buried. He has his wife and child to keep him company. He has a flivver for his trips to market and spends the long winter evenings with a scroll saw building a castle while he discusses architectural details with his wife. If it were not for that scroll saw the pair say that they would be pretty lonely and homesick.

The cemetery stands on high ground overlooking the field that the divisions won. Not far away is Guillemont Farm of famous memory. The buildings have not all been restored, but that seemed a negligible matter in one's astonishment as he looked down on the sector of the divisions' advance.

When I went over the field of battle while it was still fresh I wondered how these defenses had ever been conquered. Now I was wondering how the transformation before my eyes had ever happened. I became almost skeptical about there ever having been a battle, or even about there having been a Hindenburg Line. Growing crops, peasants working in the fields and driving their two-wheeled carts along the roads! And

# Now I Make \$100.00 a Week



GEORGE GLICK

of work, I was doing pretty well. I got my \$40.00 every Saturday, and I suppose I should have been happy, but somehow or other, that \$40.00 a week wouldn't buy me everything I wanted. Expenses piled up something awful. Baby had to have new shoes mighty often; Florence had to have her music lessons; my savings account didn't grow; I didn't carry enough insurance; I felt I wasn't getting anywhere.

Then one day, Mort Lyons, who had worked with me for years, dropped into the store and after the usual greetings, he told me what he was doing. I was surprised when he told me that he was averaging better than \$80.00 a week. Now Mort is a pretty good salesman, but I knew I could outsell him. I had always been a hard worker and was rated a better salesman. It set me thinking: if Mort can earn \$80.00 a week, why can't I?

Mort told me of his connection with J. B. Simpson and of the wonderful clothes they make to retail at \$31.50. From what he said of the firm I knew they must be first class because Mort wouldn't be identified with anyone that wasn't. And when he showed me his samples, my eyes nearly popped out. There were the same fabrics for \$31.50 that we were selling at much higher prices. "But, Mort," I said, "how can they do it?" "That's a wonderful story in itself," said Mort, "which I'll tell you later."

I thought it over for the next few days, but I just didn't have the nerve to make the plunge. Separating myself from \$40.00 a week sure and certain, rain or shine, seemed to me a very risky proposition. I talked it over with my wife and as usual, she had a good suggestion. She said: "George, take your vacation now. It's January. Business is dull in your store, and they will be glad to have you go now."

Well, the next week I started out and by the following Saturday, I had earned \$36.00. The second week I made \$52.00 and had enough prospects lined up to bring me \$50.00 more. I went back to the store and quit my job. They laughed at me when I told them what I was going to do. "You'll be back in a month," they said, "begging for your job," but believe me, they couldn't give me enough money to ever get me back into that old hole in the wall.

I have been at it now for a year. Last month I made \$520.00; the month before, I made \$538.00; my earnings for the first year in this business will be about \$4,850.00 and next year I will increase that by at least one or two thousand dollars.

I am sitting pretty now. I've got a connection with the finest outfit you could possibly imagine, honest and honorable people, offering values that positively cannot be duplicated

## For Eight Years I Was Tied to a Job in a Retail Store. When I Finally Broke Loose, I Increased My Earnings 150%

FOR eight years I worked in a retail

store, and as far as salaries go for that kind of work, I was doing pretty well. I got my \$40.00 every Saturday, and I suppose I should have been happy, but somehow or other, that \$40.00 a week wouldn't buy me everything I wanted. Expenses piled up something awful. Baby had to have new shoes mighty often; Florence had to have her music lessons; my savings account didn't grow; I didn't carry enough insurance; I felt I wasn't getting anywhere.

by anyone else. How they can do it is the wonder of everybody.

One day I made a trip through their tailor shops and believe me, it opened my eyes. I found them cutting trimmings without any waste, by a process exclusively their own. I saw methods used by them that I had never heard of before, and I thought I knew something about making clothes, as well as selling them. I found them buying woolens and paying less than half of what we used to pay in our little store. I found them applying the principle of many sales and small profits and the highest efficiency in every department throughout their entire establishment.

Believe me, it was a lucky day for me when I heard of J. B. SIMPSON.

(Signed) GEORGE GLICK.

If you are looking for a way to get into the big money class and would like to take up a proposition that will pay any diligent worker \$50.00 to \$150.00 a week, write J. B. Simpson, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.

The quality of their all wool tailored to order suits will amaze you. Their values are so extraordinary, and they've got it so far over any other tailoring you have ever seen at this price, that you will hardly believe your own eyes. Write them today. They will send you full information. Experience in this line is not essential. They will teach you. One of their most successful men formerly sold stocks and bonds. Another used to be a grocery clerk. A third sold pianos. They will teach you—if you are willing to learn. Mail the coupon, or if you live in any of the following cities, call in person.

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the men who lay under the white crosses had fought that this scene might come again. I was glad that the divisional markers were sacred. Otherwise the indefatigable peasants might have ploughed them in.

I noted on the skyline a tall smokestack and a group of buildings which had not been there before. A brick factory, I was told. The brick business is booming in the devastated regions. Farseeing capitalists went into it early after the Armistice.

In walking about the site of the old German first line I looked for the place where I had seen a stalled British tank across a trench like a juggernaut over the dead body of a German. An American Indian of Henry Hudson's time might as well have tried to locate the site of his wigwam today on Manhattan Island.

That Hindenburg Line was supposed to be impregnable. It centered on the long hill under which the San Quentin

Canal runs. At Le Catelet, where the canal breaks out of the tunnel into lower ground, German soldiers had been kept busy reaching out with more and more defenses. In such a maze there was no keeping liaison. Our men could only keep on fighting in and out through the warrens against the machine-gun nests. Even sections of this area have been filled in and made to grow some thing. In other places where the job was too tough debris has been piled up as you sweep refuse into a pile.

Along the paths of canal banks, which are green again, horses are towing the canal boats as in the old days. If old Hindenburg wants a monument to himself he can not depend upon the durability of his Line. The Germans must build it for him at home. Not that he diligently studying a battle map trench positions may not still be generally located, but the task is much more difficult than in the Argonne, as we shall see.

## Just Over the Hill

(Continued from page 9)

ion of the House prevailed over Mr. Harding's veto by a vote of 248 to 54—a two-thirds' majority with plenty to spare. The Senate vote was 44 to 28—the two-thirds' majority failing by four votes.

In November of last year, six weeks after the Senate had sustained the President by a scant four votes, Congressional elections were held throughout the country. As a result the Congress that meets in December will be a Congress of a different complexion from the one which determined the fate of compensation a year ago. We can dismiss the House of Representatives with a sentence. It will pass the Legion's bill by a majority of six to one and without hesitation will nullify a Presidential veto if occasion demands.

But it is in the Senate that the opposition has always got in its heavy work. There are ninety-six members of the Senate. Seventy-five of these are old-timers and twenty-one are newcomers who will take their seats for the first time in December. We know how the seventy-five old members stand. Fifty have always voted for adjusted compensation. Twenty-three have always voted against it. Two have voted both ways. These are McKinley of Illinois and Cameron of Arizona, who supported compensation until it became a question of reversing the President. They voted to sustain the veto, and to be safe I will assume they would vote that way again. So suppose we cast up the score of old senators as fifty for and twenty-five against the Legion's bill.

### The Twenty-one New Senators

NOW as to the twenty-one new senators. Each one has been polled on adjusted compensation and this is the result: 17 for, 2 doubtful, 2 against. This is quite an improvement over last year. The score of the twenty-one senators whom the new legislators replace stood: 9 for, 12 against.

Among the new senators I list as doubtful are Bruce of Maryland and Couzens of Michigan. Bayard of Delaware and Greene of Vermont are opposed. Let us assume that all four of them join the twenty-five sitting senators who at once time or another have voted against compensation. This would give the nays a grand total of 29 votes,

from which I deduct one because Senator Edge of New Jersey, who hitherto always has voted nay, announces that in future he will vote and work for compensation. That brings the high water mark of the nays down to 28 votes, with 68 sure votes for the bill. This line-up gives the Legion's bill enough support to pass over an executive veto with twelve votes clearance. Mind you, this is counting every doubtful vote as a vote against us. In the event of an actual showdown the chances are the majority for compensation would be greater.

### Plenty of Work Ahead

BY their records and by their promises to the people who elected them so stand pledged the ninety-six members of the United States Senate. They are the gentlemen who will say the law word on adjusted compensation.

But I am getting ahead of my story. In speaking of that "last word" now I have spoken out of turn. Plenty of words and plenty of work will intervene before the Senate reading comes to Wyoming on the final recall, and the Legion tosses its hat to the air, and the Adjutant General the Army presses a button and orders the execution of the plan for handling the payment of adjusted compensation—a plan which the forehanded Adjutant General, in anticipation of the passage of this measure, has already worked out. A large volume of work must pass under the bridge before these desirable events come to pass and a careful consideration of this fact is indispensable to success.

Confidence is a fine thing, but even of a fine thing there can be too much. You know the story about the footrace between the rabbit and the turtle. The rabbit ought to have won that race and would have won it except for a fatal rush of over-confidence to the head. He went to sleep on the job. It will be too bad if, upon reading what has been written here, anybody concludes that all he has to do from now on is to cock his feet up on the sitting room table and forget the mortgage because good old Adjusted Compensation William is on his way to pay off. So if, after the fair and due warning I am about to impart, you see a



such party, slip an Ex-Servicemen's Anti-Bonus League membership card in his hat band so we will be able to recognize him when we see him again.

In this compensation scrap the Legion hitherto has kept its head on its shoulders and its feet on the ground. Hence the present pleasant prospects. My prediction that the compensation bill will be enacted into law by the next Congress is made on the assumption that the Legion will continue this behavior. Confidence in hard straits is one thing and confidence in easy straits is another. In the latter case it too easily becomes over-confidence, and this is fatal nearly always. In the early days we needed all the confidence we could muster. It was the shot in the arm that kept the old morale from pulling off a diving contest with the German mark. Victory, though certain, was, however, so remote that we had to have something to keep us going.

Those days are past. All that the compensation champions need now is a will to work like everything in one swift, decisive campaign. Every Legionnaire and every post must do their stuff when the gong sounds and do it with the old snap. Don't depend on the other fellow. Don't bank on the affable stranger who pops up at the last moment with the announcement that the world is full of roses, the roses full of dew, and there's nothing to worry about, boys, because we're back of you. Favor such persons with a searching glance. You may recognize some of them as people who have been back of you before—as far back of you as possible. Their ambition to be in the winning side is praiseworthy and we are grateful for their support, but—well, when callers show up at the house unexpectedly do you ask them to polish the kitchen stove or do you give them a seat in the parlor and the family album to look at while you sneak out and do the chores yourself?

**Not Without a Struggle**

THE triumph of compensation will not be attained in the next Congress without a struggle, and for this struggle the opposition already is girding its loins. Gold, the weak man's sword, and influence in high places, the lever by which a minority can exert a singular strength—these tried weapons of past conflicts are being sharpened anew. Money will be spent with a lavish hand, and the outlay has begun. In all manner of influence will be brought to bear, and that influence now is being mobilized and marshalled into assaulting battalions.

The first move in the fight will be the introduction of bills in the House and in the Senate. This will take place probably on the opening day of the congress. In the legislative chambers the opposition will invoke at once its tactics of delay, and every parliamentary trick and subterfuge will be employed to this end. These tactics will be futile in the House, however. Representatives hold office for two years only. Their fingers are always on the popular pulse. They know what the people want and usually they vote for it.

The bill will go to the House Committee on Ways and Means, which will quickly render a favorable report. When the House will pass the bill, as already has done four times, once after a Presidential veto.

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ate. The members are elected for six years, and as a body the Senate is less easily influenced by what the people want. Although a minimum of 68 of the 96 senators have declared themselves in favor of adjusted compensation, it may not be so easy to get the bill through the Senate as those figures indicate. The bill will be referred to the powerful Senate Finance Committee, of which Senator Reed Smoot of Utah will be chairman.

The influence Senator Smoot will be able to wield for or against the measure will be very great. Smoot is an able and experienced legislator. He has been in the Senate for more than twenty years, and what he doesn't know of its ins and outs is not knowledge. In the past Senator Smoot has used his vote and his influence to prevent adjusted compensation from becoming a law—not, he explains, because the veterans haven't it coming (he admits they have) but because the bills somehow have never been drawn to satisfy his critical judgment. Last year the senator's objection was that they did not contain a sales-tax proviso as a revenue raising feature. The Legion was pressed to agree to a sales tax. It would not, it could not so agree. For the Legion to undertake to stipulate the manner in which the money should be raised would not only be presumptuous and out of place, but it would bring on complications which would be fatal to an early settlement of the issue.

Just before he sailed to Europe the other week Senator Smoot predicted that an adjusted compensation bill would be passed by the next Congress and could be re-passed over a Presidential veto if necessary. The Senator found occasion to link this assertion with the prediction that a reduction of taxes would doubtless be impossible. "Just as sure as fate," he said, "pensions will come after the soldier bonus. This is but the entering wedge. The country might as well face the prospect. When pensions start there will be no decrease in governmental expenditures for a generation." The senator added that he believed the compensation bill would carry a revenue raising clause.

Mark those words. Do they foreordain a smooth and easy passage of the Adjusted Compensation Bill through the domain of the Senate Finance Committee? Hardly. They foreordain attempts at amendments and delay, quibbling over methods of revenue raising, quibbling over a sales tax, quibbling over this tax, that tax and the other tax. "And why are these taxes so high?" a statesman opportunely will inquire. "They are so high because the bonus raiders want to wreck the Treasury, sir," a high government official opportunely will respond. This will be the cue for the anvil chorus: "The American Legion, it is fighting to keep your taxes up, Mister Citizen."

This is the propaganda that is in the making. It is the old oaken fake, the iron-bound fake, the moss-covered fake we have all heard before—a brazen repetition of the baseless claim that America, richest of nations, who has paid all of her other war obligations and paid many of them double and treble, is too poor to pay her soldiers.

Occasionally to the fore but never far distant from this little drama stalks the form of Andrew W. Mellon, grand,

gloomy and peculiar. The Secretary of the Treasury supplies the words and music and directs the show. In pinches he takes the stage himself, but usually he merely thinks up the lines and a senator, an under-official of the Treasury or a spokesman of a big business does the broadcasting.

Mr. Mellon is never without an argument to prove that the payment of adjusted compensation would bust the Government higher than a kite. Like women's fashions, these arguments change with the seasons. But the ladies are never without clothes, and Mr. Mellon is never without an argument against an adjustment of compensation for veterans. Time was when Uncle Sam couldn't pay the veterans because Liberty Bonds weren't at par. Liberties have been to par and are still close to it. Then Uncle Sam couldn't pay because he owed \$7,500,000,000 in short-term loans which had to be refunded. These have been refunded. Then he couldn't pay because the British war debt wasn't settled. The British war debt has been settled. Then—this was the Mellon argument last fall—Uncle Sam couldn't pay because the Government was still running at a current loss, and the deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, would be \$821,000,000. Mr. Mellon was off again—\$1,000,000,000 off on the year's business. When the books were closed on June 30th it was shown that the Government had rolled up a profit of \$230,000,000 instead of a deficit of \$821,000,000. In addition to this the gross national debt had been reduced by \$613,874,342.

## Representing the Opposition

**S**ERIOUSLY, these are the arguments which Mr. Mellon has advanced to forestall an honorable settlement of the debt the nation owes the World War veteran. Their specious nature is transparent. But Mr. Mellon is resourceful and he is still in the fight. His able allies, among them the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, are still in the fight.

When the time comes it will be interesting to note the tack the Chamber will take this year. Last year it tried to get a referendum vote against compensation by local chambers of commerce throughout the country and stubbed its toe in fearful shape. It mailed out ballots broadcast. Accompanying each ballot was an "explanation" of the Legion's compensation bill which purported to give a fair statement of the case, pro and con, but which did nothing of the sort. Mr. MacNider obtained an advance copy of the ballot. He immediately called the trick to the attention of all Legion posts and directed that each post send a committee before its local chamber to present the ex-service men's side of the story. The final vote was 4,116 for and 2,657 against the various options of the Legion's five-fold bill. This did not prevent the Chamber from claiming that the business men of the country were against the "bonus," but it did impair the force of the assertion a little.

Folks, prepare to welcome these familiar footlight favorites back. You will see them on the inside exactly as depicted on the banner. A diminished and jaded cast, but new costumes, new scenery, new lines, new jokes. In fact,



a complete change of bill in each and every particular, except that it is the same old medicine show the real object of which is to introduce Old Doctor Mellon's Reliable Anti-Bonus Compound, no two bottles alike, but each one guaranteed to line the nation's pockets with the long green, promote peace, plenty and prosperity and teach the soldiers how to retain their self-respect; highly recommended by the principal Wall Street financiers—read these entirely unsolicited testimonials.

By the way, I have left out something. I almost forgot to mention the comedian of the piece. Can you imagine "Uncle Tom's Cabin" without Topsy? There is a strong affinity between comedy and pathos, and Topsy is not wholly a comic figure. This time she is on the bill as the Ex-Servicemen's Anti-Bonus League, a sort of allegorical character having no existence in fact. But she's Topsy, or rather she's Our Nell, just the same—the identical, sweet, simple little country maiden with a heart of pure gold and a cigarette case of the same material and a diamond necklace and a Rolls-Royce. On the stage she personifies the True Ideals of the World War veteran—who really doesn't want this odious bonus at all, and who is hurt and ashamed at the grasping tendencies of the wicked American Legion which would wreck the Treasury, ruin business, put a price on patriotism, drag the flag in the mud and neglect the disabled.

The inference is that someone has wronged Our Nell, and suspicion points to the Legion, but somehow the story doesn't exactly get over—as it might if it weren't for the diamond necklace and the Rolls-Royce. Now to what other facts may we attribute the indifferent success which has attended the efforts of Our Nell? Can it be that her lines are the bunk? Let us see what the playwrights have given her to rehearse on this year. Here is an excerpt from a statement by Major Richard S. Buck, national director of the League:

Our canvass of the sentiment of able-bodied veterans convinces us that the majority of the able-bodied veterans do not desire a bonus for themselves. What they do desire and insist upon is unceasing generosity to the wounded and disabled, and that is in conformity with the aims of the League. Its slogan is: "For the disabled everything; for the able-bodied, nothing."

Not so bad. Not so good, either. Perhaps someone with a weakness for facts will can those lines before the show opens. You see, Major Buck gives no particulars of "our canvass," while there are other canvasses in which all of the details are available. Four national conventions of The American Legion, being canvassed, have declared for compensation. The people of seventeen States, being canvassed at general elections, in every instance have voted for compensation by majorities ranging from three to two to eight to one. It is difficult to understand why the voters of seventeen States, one after another, should have violated the wishes of "the majority of the able-bodied veterans."

Legionnaires will be glad to note that the League insists on helping the disabled. That is a job the Legion has been carrying almost alone now for

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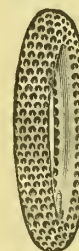
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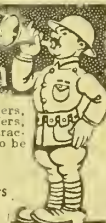
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four years. It can stand a little assistance, even if the hardest part of the job has been done. The League "is comprised largely of non-commissioned officers and privates" and on the roster of officials appear the names of two former enlisted men. But on Major Buck's advisory board are three generals, three colonels, three majors, no non-coms, no privates.

These gentlemen are all wealthy residents of New York City and some of them are prominent. Business must frequently carry them to Washington, yet inquiry at the offices of the Legion's National Legislative Committee and National Rehabilitation Committee, the bodies which have drafted and escorted through Congress all of the disabled legislation passed since 1919, brings the response that in so far as is known to the committees, none of these gentlemen at any time has ever done anything to further the enactment of national legislation for the relief of the disabled. On the other hand, several of them have been identified with Our Nell movements of the past which deliberately have been used as a smoke-screen behind which to fight adjusted compensation. This statement is not to be construed as implying that no one has benefited by the ministrations of Our Nell. Some press agents, lobbyists and professional organizers have been handsomely rehabilitated by this Lady Bountiful and her Wall Street admirers.

Such is the lay of the land; such the forces and such the character of their arguments, blandishments, influence, hokum and tricks of the legislative trade which will be invoked to confuse the issue, muddle and stay the progress of the compensation bill after it reaches the Senate Finance Committee. The object of the tout ensemble will be to split the pro-compensation majority, to introduce factors—centering doubtless around the extraneous questions of revenue-raising pensions and taxation—which it is hoped will alienate enough support from the bill to beat it on the Senate floor. Such is the plan the Legion must confound.

The opposition changes its tack to suit every wind that blows. The Legion has never changed. It hasn't had to. It has been right from the first—morally and materially right. It has advanced in a straight line ever since it began the march in 1919. What it argued then it argues now. It has gained strength while the opposition has lost, despite the money it has spent. The Legion has been attentive to business since Congress adjourned in March. Commander Owsley has toured the country. The people have assured him they want this debt paid and want it paid now. Taylor has sat in the conning tower at Washington. The representatives of the people want this debt paid and paid now. And that is why, after one more shirt-sleeves fight, it will be paid—during the next session of Congress.

Then we'll all fall to and whoop her up for the big pension raid just as Senator Smoot said we would. Wait a minute. No, we won't, either. Shucks, The American Legion, in national convention assembled, has gone on record against pensions; only asks for compensation and relief for the disabled. Now doesn't that beat the deuce? Sorry, Senator Smoot, but we can't oblige.

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# Protect Yourself Against These Sudden Embarrassments!

A chance meeting on the street, an unexpected invitation, a cup of coffee suddenly overturned, an introduction to some person of note—these are the occasions that demand complete self-possession, that demand calmness and ease. Those who become flustered and embarrassed under circumstances like these, instantly betray the fact that they are not accustomed to good society. But those who retain a calm dignity, who know exactly what to do and say, impress others with their fine breeding—and protect themselves from humiliation.

**D**O YOU know the comfort of being always at ease—of being always sure of yourself, calm, dignified, self-possessed?

It is the most wonderful feeling in the world. You don't have to worry about making blunders. You don't have to wonder what people are thinking of you. You don't have to wish that you hadn't done a certain thing, or said a certain thing.

The next time you are at a dinner or a party, notice the people around you. See if you can't pick out at once the people who are well-bred, who are confident of themselves, who do and say the right thing and *know* it. You will always find that these people are the best "mixers," that people like to be with them, that they are popular, well-liked.

And then notice the people who are not sure of themselves. Notice that they stammer and hesitate when strangers speak to them; that they are hesitant and uncomfortable at the table, that they seem embarrassed and ill at ease. These people actually make you feel ill at ease. They are never popular; they always seem to be out of place; they rarely have a good time.

## Some of the Blunders People Make

At a certain theatre, recently, a man made himself conspicuous, through a blunder that could easily have been avoided. He entered a lower box with two women—probably his mother and sister. Without thinking, he seated himself on the chair that one of the women should have occupied.

The whole secret of being always at ease is to be able to do and say what is absolutely correct without stopping to think about it. One should be able to do the right thing as easily as one says "good morning."

Would you have known what seat to take in the box? Do you know who precedes when entering a theatre—the man or the woman? Do you know who precedes when leaving the theatre, when entering and leaving a street car, an automobile?



People are often confronted by sudden embarrassments at the dinner table. Often corn on the cob is refused because one does not know how it should be eaten. Some people do not know that bread must under no circumstances be bitten into. Others make the mistake of taking asparagus up in their fingers. Still others use the finger-bowl incorrectly.

How would you eat corn on the cob in public? Would you dip both hands into the finger-bowl at once, or just one at a time? What would you say to your hostess when leaving? What would you say to the young man, or woman, you had met for the first time?

## A New Knowledge That Will Give You Life-Long Satisfaction

What many people consider a "talent" for doing and saying what is correct, is really a very important social knowledge that you can acquire easily.

Would you like to know how to create conversation, how to overcome self-consciousness and timidity, how to make introductions that result in friendships, how to be an ideal host or hostess, an ideal guest?

Would you like to know all the customs of weddings, of funerals, of social calls, of formal dinners, of dances?

The famous Book of Etiquette will give you a new knowledge that you will find extremely useful. It will tell you everything you want to know. It will dispel all doubts, banish all uncertainty. It will give you ease, poise, confidence. It will make you a better "mixer," a more pleasing conversationalist. It will protect you from all the little sudden embarrassments that confront the person who does not know, who is not sure.

## Free Examination Offer

Have you ever wondered why rice is thrown after the bride, why a teacup is given to the engaged girl, why black is the color of mourning?

Have you ever wondered what to serve at a tea, how to give a "shower," how to decorate the home for a wedding, a party?

Perhaps there is some particular problem that is puzzling you. Perhaps there are several. If so, why not let us send you the two volumes of the Book of Etiquette to-day—without a cent in advance? When they arrive, pay the postman only \$1.98 instead of the regular price of \$3.50. Read them and let them solve your little personal problems. Study them carefully for 5 full days and then if you do not feel that they are a splendid investment, return them and we will refund your money.

But act NOW if you want to take advantage of this special limited bargain offer. For the regular price of the Book of Etiquette is \$3.50 and we cannot maintain a reduction like this for anything but a limited period. So clip and mail the bargain coupon to-day, and the original, authentic, complete Book of Etiquette will be sent to you by return mail. Nelson Doubleday, Inc., Dept. 368, Garden City, New York.

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